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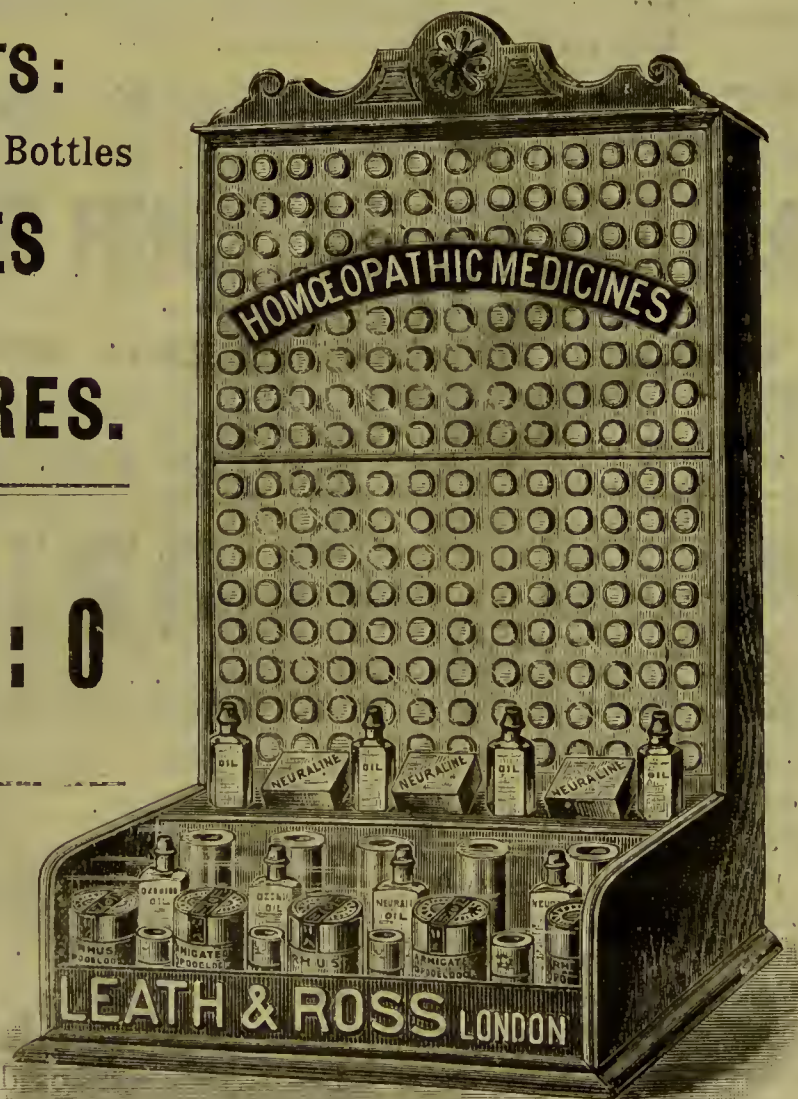
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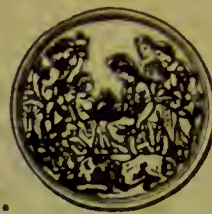
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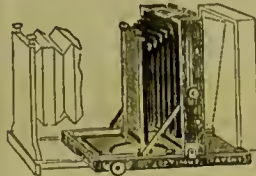
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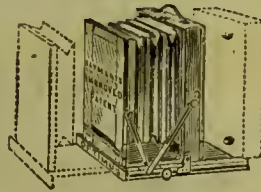


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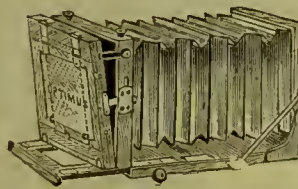


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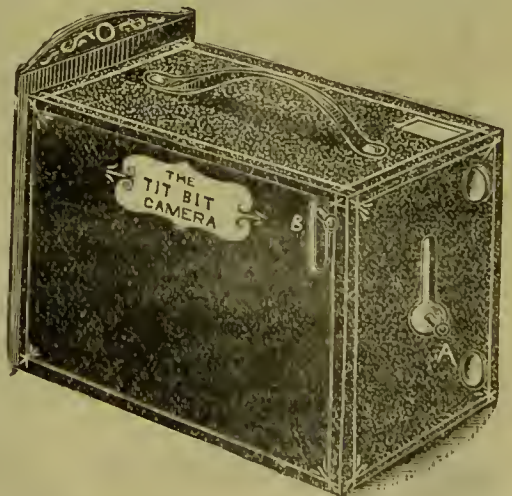
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Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Job lines.—Pestles and mortars. No. 0 to 12. 1s. to 9s. each; pill-machines, 12s.; leech-jars, 4s. and 6s.; pear-shaped carboys, 2-gall. 5s., 3-gall. 7s., 6-gall. 15s., 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63s. each; shop-rounds, 8s. dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long, 60s.; single ditto, 15s.; blue ointment-jars, 4 lb. 15s., 2-lb. 12s., 1-lb. 9s., 1/2-lb. 6s. dozen; white ditto, 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s. dozen. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Miscellaneous.

Eucalyptus Globulus plants; 3 post free for 12 stamps. Foggan, Chemist, Bedlington.

Alder wood (pure) charcoal, levigated; about 2 tons. What offers? W. B. Biddles, Reading.

Ernst stall-plate in good condition, with words in black, Pharmaceutical Chemist; length 11 ft.; price 30s. "Chemists," 183 St. John's Hill, New Wandsworth, S.W.

Sulphur tablets, 8 1/2-lb. boxes, 9d. per lb.; 4 25-lb. jars run honey, beautiful colour, 6d. per lb.; 20 lbs. genuine beeswax, 1s. 3d. per lb.; sample 3 stamps. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

Offers wanted for Pindar's rotary pill-machine (5-grain), pill-mass kneader, piping-machine, Cartner's pill-coater, good as new. "Executors," 9 Glover's Court, Preston, Lancashire.

Ten—4 1/2-cases Congee tea, 1s. per lb., cost 1s. 7d. lb.; 1 case broken Assam, 9d. per lb. samples 3 stamps; 1 5-grain pill-machine, 18s.; 3 100 oz. quinine, 10 1/2d. per oz.; 1 Davies & Kidder's patent magneto-electric machine, in thorough working order, 15s.; 3 doz. 6 and 8 oz. pill-jars, pale blue, 5s. 6d. doz.; 1/2 doz. 4-lb. ointment-jars, pale blue, 1s. each; 1 doz. 1-lb. ditto, ditto, 9s. doz.; 1 doz. 1-lb. ditto, white, 7s. doz. H. B., 92 Northgate, Hartlepool.

WANTED.

Sponge-case in good condition, as Maw's No. 5. Smith, Chemist, Saic.

Two of Wills's "British Pharmacopoeia Chemicals," last edition, cheap. "Statim," 9 Milner Street, Chelsea.

Shop-fittings and utensils, all descriptions, for cash. Natali & Co., 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

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(Clear Soup).



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A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

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Actual test will show
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Contains the
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Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or
Lukewarm Water;
Never with Boiling
Water, as
extreme heat renders
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Albuminous Elements
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From

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Analytical Records.

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(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44.87 per cent.; organic matter, 38.01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17.12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4.57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

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Contains Albuminoids
in a higher degree
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other Preparation of a
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Proportion of Nutrient
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Properties such that
it can be
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cases of Debility.

Being largely
Prescribed by the
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THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

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Eight bottles sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom.

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Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt,
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REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

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Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 8/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

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"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

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A HIGH-CLASS MEDICATED WINE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

THE LATEST TESTIMONY TO THE EXCELLENCE OF
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This is an excellent Wine, with an alcoholic strength equal to good port, possessing a similar flavour and bouquet, but associated with it also is the peculiar though pleasant aroma of the fresh Coca leaf. Ether when shaken with the Alkalised Wine yielded a residue on evaporation which with hydrochloric acid gave characteristic Crystals of Cocaine hydrochlorate; they were further identified by the numbing effect produced by the Crystals when rubbed on the tip of the tongue. Analysis gave the following data: Alcohol, 15 per cent. by weight, 18.50 per cent. by volume; total solid matter, 18.73 per cent. (sugar and coca principles); mineral matter, 0.33 per cent. The restorative and invigorating properties of the Coca leaf are now well known, and it may be very conveniently and palatably administered in the form of an agreeable Wine such as that under examination, a wineglassful of which is stated to contain one drachm of the soluble active ingredients of the leaves.

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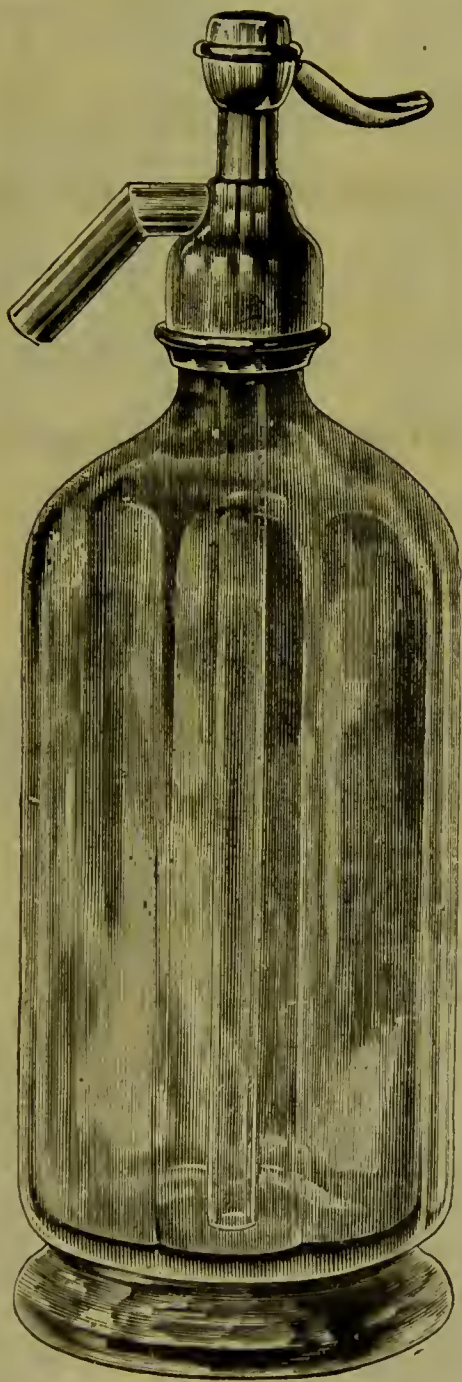
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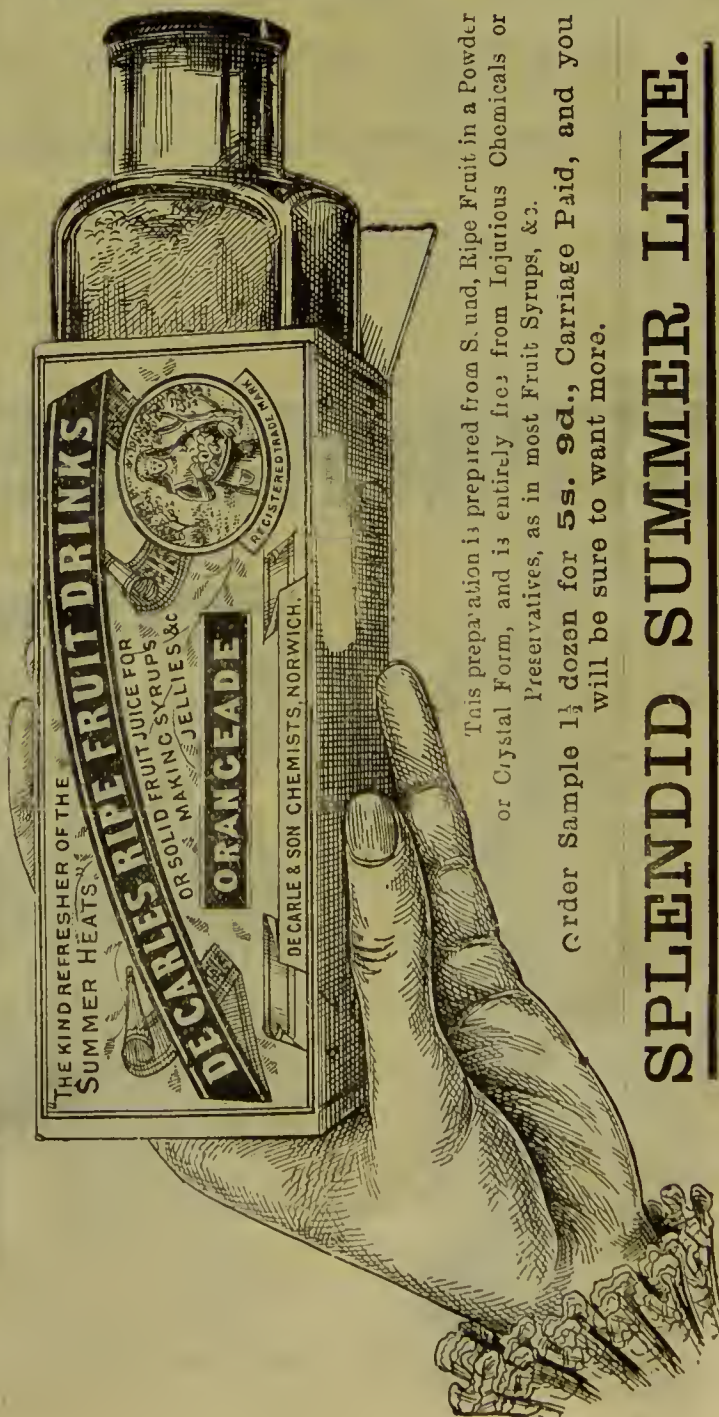
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One Packet makes $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints of
Superb FRUIT SYRUP by simple
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This preparation is prepared from Sound, Ripe Fruit in a Powder
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Order Sample $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen for 5s. 9d., Carriage Paid, and you
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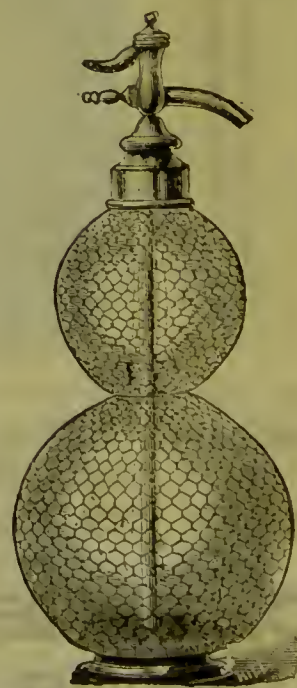
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SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

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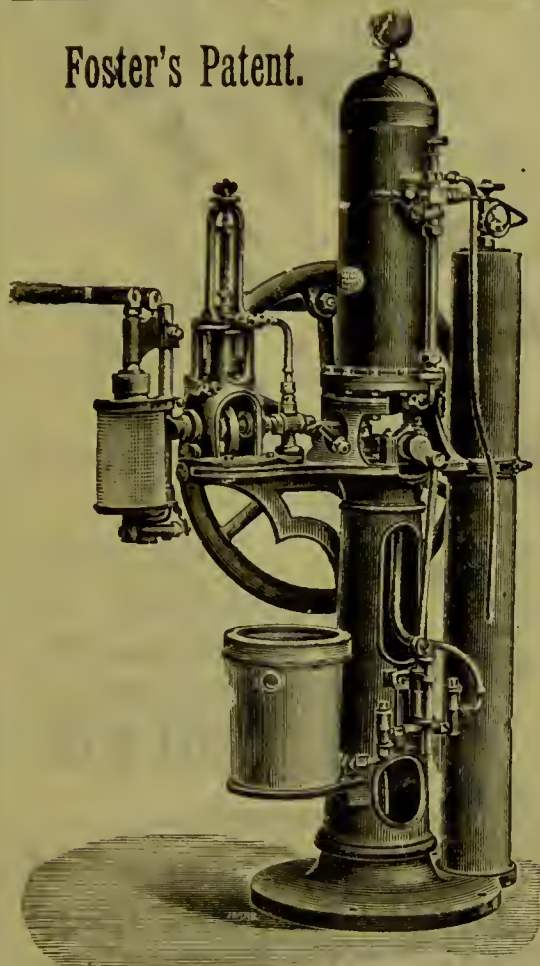
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5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

SODA WATER MAKING

WITH
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Foster's Patent.



The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

Price **£60**, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity.

Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

Price **£48**, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.
28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

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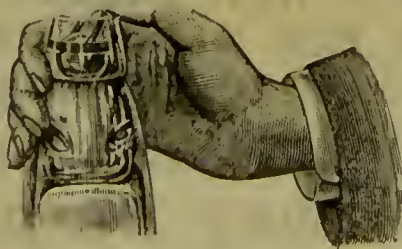
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The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Codd" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.



Buy the "LONDON MADE"

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It is the cheapest, strongest, handsomest, and best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops

PRICE **1/6** EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.
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Marking on Tops free for orders of 250.
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Before placing orders for Syphons see Foster's latest improvement—

THE PATENT CHECK VALVE,

Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.



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PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the only **PURE**
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has ever been offered
to the Mineral Water
Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited
Testimonial.

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King's Cross,
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AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890.
FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

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Messrs. HASSALL & CO.

Gentlemen,—

Kindly forward
another 18-Gallon
Cask of Phospho-
Citric Acid. We con-
gratulate you on your
recent improvement,
for samples of our Waters
were sent to one of the
first Hospitals in the West
End made from yours and
Citric Acids, and yours was
chosen as the purest and best.
We have now discarded Citric,
and you are at liberty to make
use of this if you think proper.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS MAYO & CO.

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CHARACTER. Saline Aperient.

ADVANTAGES.

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42s. per Case of 50 Bottles,
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SHOWCARDS, with COUNTER BILLS, on demand,
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THE "LEVICO" (NATURAL TONIC) WATER.

CHARACTER. Arsenio-ferric.

ADVANTAGES.

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PRICES.

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CHARACTER. A Sparkling Table Water.

ADVANTAGES.

1. A pure Natural Water.
2. Charged only with the Natural Gas from the Spring.
3. The only Water quite satisfactory for daily and habitual use.—Professor WANKLYN.
4. A delightful, refreshing beverage by itself.
5. Unlike others, it does not carry with it such a strong flavour as to overcome the particular taste of wine or spirit to which it may be added.

USES.

1. As a Table Water.
2. In cases of gouty and acid dyspepsia very beneficial.—Sir CHAS. CAMERON.

	Per 100 Pints.	Per 50 Quarts.
PRICES.—WHOLESALE, free London	32/6	21/-
" " " Country	36/-	24/-
" RETAIL	5/- & 6/- per doz. ...	6/- & 7/ per doz.

Less Allowance on Empty Bottles returned.

Chemists supplied free with Samples for those Medical Men to whom they think these Waters would prove interesting, and in the case of Rosbach Table Water with Samples for all likely customers for this most delicious of all Table Waters. Please apply for Samples, &c., to the Sole Concessionnaires of the Three Springs, HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, No. 4 Sussex Place, and 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!**NON-INTOXICATING BEER**

Made from MASON'S Original

EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)

Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound,
ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of

HERB or BOTANIC BEER

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE

Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either Summer or Winter.

BEWARE of mean and fraudulent imitations.**BEWARE** of others copying our title.**MASON'S** is the original and only genuine.**MASON'S** is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/6, & 2/ each, with directions.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.

Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.

These are having a very large sale now, and are extensively advertised.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Quotations on application.

SOLE INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS: **NEWBALL & MASON,**
Manufacturing Chemists and Botanic Druggists, NOTTINGHAM.**THE BERKEFELD - NORDTMeyer FILTER.***THE LANCET*, September 12, 1891:—"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."**ADVANTAGES.**

Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.

Easy Clearing and Sterilization
All Descriptions Supplied.

See Illustrated 4-page Circular, Jan. 30.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., 121 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
LOCAL AGENTS APPOINTED.**TOBACCO AND CIGARS—MIXED PARCELS.**

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

*The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobaccos supplied at their List Prices CARRIAGE PAID:—*Wills, Cope, Elgnett, Gallaher, Taddy, Ogden, Phillips, Player, Murray, Archer, Clarke, Brankston, Morris, Mitchell, Smith, Lambert & Butler, Pace, Goodwin, Duke, Kinney, Kimball, Richmond Cavendish Company, Carroll, Lorillard, &c. Havana, Mexico, Manilla, Indian, and Swiss Cigars and Cheroots at Importers' Prices.*The Cigarettes of the following Firms at List Prices:—*Goodwin, Allen & Ginter, Kinney, Duke, Kimball, Au Bon Fumeur, Wills, Player, Lambert & Butler, Cope, and the leading Egyptian and Turkish Houses.**BRITISH CIGARS** from 4s. to 20s. per 100. All carefully selected and well matured. The largest and most varied stock in the United Kingdom to select from.

Irish Roll, Pigtail, Nailrod, Target, Cake, Plug, and all other hard Tobaccos; also Flakes, Shags, Virginias, Cut Cavendish, and every description of plain and fancy Cut Tobaccos of standard quality at lowest prices. Tobaccoists' Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries of every description at current rates.

Carriage paid on parcels from £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom. **SEND FOR DETAILED PRICE LISTS.****SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd.** {Tobaccoists' Factors, Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Manufacturers & Importers,
Cannon Street and Fore Street, BIRMINGHAM.**PURE ORANGE WINE**

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MAKERS—

A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.Sole Agents for London and District—**H. J. ROYDANT & CO**, 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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**THE CHAMPAGNE OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.**

SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCENT.

Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

Testimonials from Royalty, and highly recommended by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession as the Finest Natural Mineral Water known.

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In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and ½, 1, 1 lb. Tins only.

TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Write for List of Specialities.

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CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label" * Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross lots. If not satisfactory, I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

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On $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross Cards 5 6 and 6/6

*PENNY (Tasteless) PILLS

6 in a box, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross Cards 4/8

SPECIAL NEW LINE.

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Black Teats, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross Cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.

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As supplied to the largest houses in London.

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$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross tins Per gross $\frac{4}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross tins * The "SWEETMEAT" WORM CAKES, 1d. each. 6/

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*GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN

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*COURT PLASTER

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*TOOTH ENAMEL

(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.

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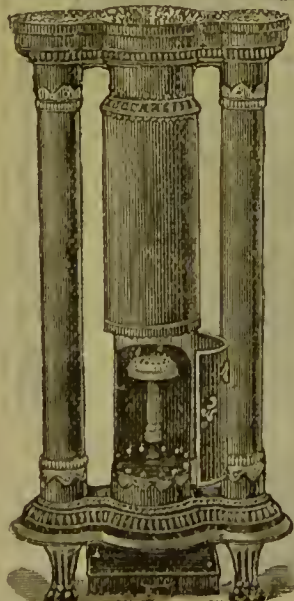
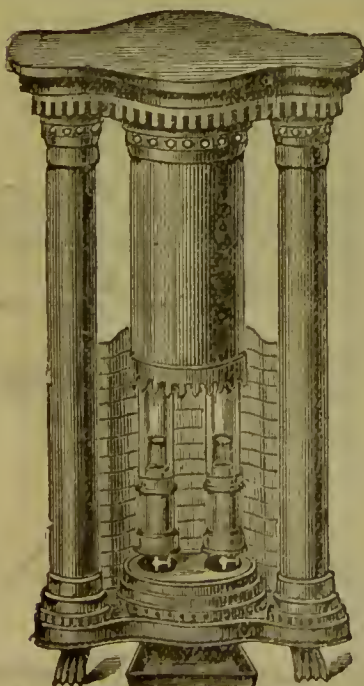
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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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NO FLUE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.

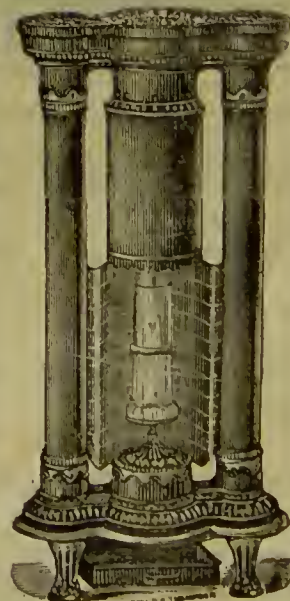
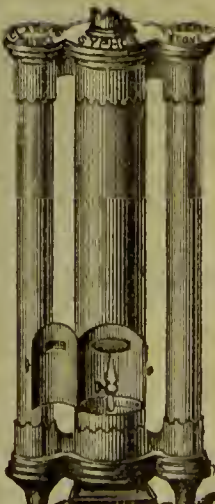
All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.



For Use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Churches, Schools, &c.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

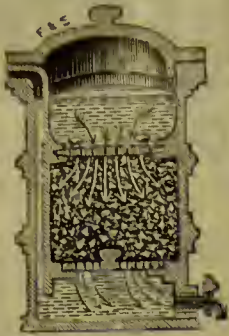
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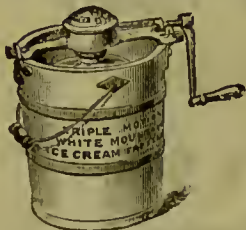
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Telegraphic Address—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON."

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WORLD-RENOVED FILTERS.
Patent Removable Plate.CHEAVIN'S
Lowest Prices and Discount Guaranteed.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS.

The leading Ice Cream Freezer of the World.
Nett Prices, free London.

1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	15	Qrts.
5/9	7/6	9/6	11/14	17/6	23/29	36/	each.		

ICE BREAKERS.
(NEW PATENT.)

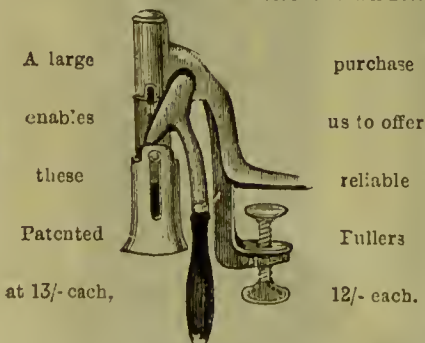
This tool breaks up the Ice into exactly the sized pieces required, without either scattering or wasting it in any way. It does this so effectually that one half the quantity usually required suffices.

Nickel plated, 18/- per doz.

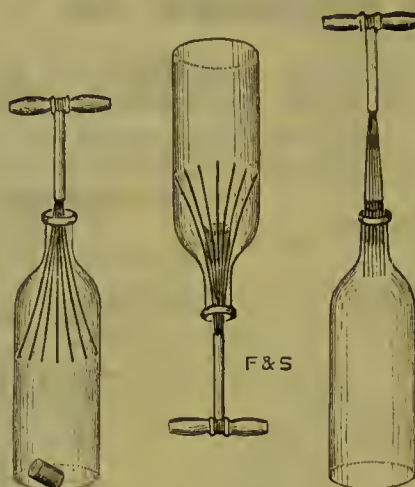
IT OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS.

CHEAPEST. QUICKEST. SAFEST.
SUREST.The best Trap ever put upon the Market.
Of all Ironmongers, 1/-.

THE "RAPID" CORK PULLER.



It is the best and most complete Machine made for extracting Corks. It is the Simplest and Cheapest in the market. In pulling corks you never break a bottle, as the strain is on the strongest part of the bottle. You can cut the wires and pull the cork of a Bass's Ale or any Mineral Water Bottle with one motion of the hand. Price 12/6 each.

THE
"Out-you-cum" Cork Extractor
(Patent No. 8,879.)

"OUT-YOU-CUM"

It takes a cork from a bottle of any size or shape.

Retail One Shilling each.

GELATINE

Upwards of 100 tons always in stock. Samples free
at any prices named by buyers.

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BEESWAX

We are headquarters for this article. Samples free
from 7d. to 1/6 lb.

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We hold a large stock in every kind and price.
Lowest prices guaranteed.

PHILOSOPHY OF BRIGHTNESS.

If any difficulty in obtaining from your Wholesaler
House, write Sole London Consignees—

FORDHAM'S, LONDON

HACKFORTH'S PATENT
FLANNEL AND FOULTICE HEATER.The Chemist and Druggist,
March 19, 1892, wrote:—

"The novelty shown in the sketch below is another of the useful household appliances brought before the trade and the public by W. B. Fordham & Sons (Lim.), the great novelty-purveyors, of King's Cross. It is a corrugated metal case with wooden handles, and its purpose is to heat flannels in when it is desirable to apply these to patients suffering from rheumatism, to babies, and other cases. A flannel is wetted, folded, and packed into the heater, which is then moved slowly for about three minutes over an ordinary gas-light. By this time the flannel is as hot as can be borne. The case can also be used for heating poultices."

Retail 2/- to 2/6 each.

PATENT

VAPORIZING KETTLE TUBE.

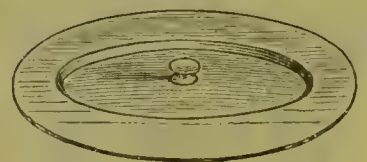
This novel, simple, and cheap Appliance takes the place of a Bronchitis Kettle, by automatically and instantly converting any ordinary Kettle into a Vapour Distributor.

Retail 1/3 each.

Extract from *The Lancet*, February 13, 1892.
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LEWIS' PATENT

Sanitary Chamberine Cover



This article is most useful for Bedrooms, the Sick Chamber, Hospitals, &c. Decorated in various Neutral Colours. Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Retail 1/- to 1/3 each.

THE

"Simplex" Orange Parer.

Now all can indulge to their heart's content,
with clean hands.

Retailled from 2d. to 4/- each.

Sample free for stamps; any price from
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Chemists' Aerated Waters Association
Ellis & Son (Enthn) [son
Fletcher Fletcher & Steven-
Frans Joseph Co.
Gerolstein
Hassall & Co. Hay, W
Idris & Co.
Ingram & Hoyle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.)
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
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[See SYRUPS and ESSENCES.]
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(Lim.)

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Newbery, F., & Son
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co.

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)
Towie, A. P., & Son

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

ITRIO ACID

Hassall & Co. (Phospho)

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann A. & H.

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons

COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Marshall & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co. (Vin Mariani)

COCA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury Bros. (Christy & Co.
Root & Co. (Lim.)
Bowntree & Co.

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen & Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Smith, T. J.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Woolley, Sons & Co.

COFFEE

Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee)
Esseuce)

COLPSIBLE TUBES

Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINES

Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lso & Co.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wyleys (Lim.)

CONCENT. LIQS.

Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons
Gnest, T., & Co.
Kerfoot, T. | Pasoall, J.
Lynch, T., & Co.
Southwell, O., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

CORN CURES

Paul, T.
Patilison, G.
Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons
Seabury & Johnson (septics
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-

CORSHD LNSEED

Graham, W., & Co.
Mumford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES

Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
(Kalodont)
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Aresca Nut)

DISINFECTANTS

Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid

DOG MEDICINES

Mason, C. E., & Co.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson

DRUGGISTS' SUP.

Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons (Limited)
Beaulet Co.

DRUG GRINDERS

Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Gihertson, H., & Sons
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Idris & Co.

DRUG MILLS

Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rankin, W., & Sons
Sanger & Sons
Schutze & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

DRUG GRINDERS

Jordan & Co.

DRUG MILLS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRUMS

Berger, F.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Martin (Lim.)
Oscar, Moonich & Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.
Orma & Co.

EMBOCATION

Burn, H.
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS

Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Scriven, G.

ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., & Son
Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES

Beckett, W. | Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Brathby & Hueniff (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cummock, J.
De Carle & Son
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cooking & Co. (Japan Pepper-
mint)
Cummock, J.
Dodge & Oloott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher &
Clarke
Largen, G. W.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Poppelreuter, W.
Robert Freres
Sozio & Andrioli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Tombarel Freres
Treant, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

Downie B. I. P. Co.
Drysdale, J. W. & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Steven-
son
Vogt, G., & Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanbury
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT

Brand & Co.
Bush's Liquid Beef
Densaeyer's Peptone and Ex-
tract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
Idris & Co. | Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Wyeth, J., & Brother

FEEDING BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.

FILTERING

Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLESH GLOVES

Pattison, G.

FOOD (Infants & Invalids)

Allen & Hanbury
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
King, P., & Co. (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Nestlé, H.
Pure Beef Co.
Spilking & Co.

FLY PAPERS

Tunbridge & Wright
Willson, S.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.

FRUIT JUICES

De Carle & Son

GINGER ALE

Hay, W. (Essence)
Mills, M. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE

Blyton Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

HAIR PREP.

Anglo-American Drug Co.
(Lim.)
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Edwards & Co.
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

HERB BEER EXTS

Adams, B.
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HERBALISTS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC

Epps, J., & Co.
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HOSPITALS

London Homoeopathic

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Sprone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]

Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES

Keating, T.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE

London and Lancashire Fire
Insurance Co.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

KOLA

Armbricht, Nelson & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

LANOLINE

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE

Idris & Co.

LINT

Haynes, G., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, Co.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

LIQUORICE

"Solazz"

LITHIA

Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Kerfoot, T. Pasoall, J.
Raines & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hobbs, J. J., & Co. (Lim.)
Locke, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Mellin, G. | Ohlson, A.
Poultex & Wood (Lim.)
Werner & Pflaenderer

MAGNESIA

Bush, W. Son & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calced)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Cltrate)
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Allen & Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Drysdale & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Raines & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co. (Biscuits)
Wyleys & Co.

MANICURE PREP.

Dr. Paul's

MARBLING INKS

Barber, G., & Co. (Crystalline)
Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Luk and Pencils)
Perry & Co. (Russia)

MEDICINE CHSTS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

Al Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor.
Cooking & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS

Fuerst Brothers
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.

Boord & Son
Burroughs, J.
Harvey, J. & W., & Co.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.
Newholme, G. T. W. (Slides)
Perken, Son & Raymen.

MILK

Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MIXING MCHRY

Gardner, W.

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Fox, W., & Sons

OINTMENT BASES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum
Jelly)
Richardson, J., & Co.

OPTICIANS

Botwright & Gray
Darton, F., & Co.
Lancaster, J., & Son
Perken, Son & Rayment
Watson, W., & Sons

OTTO OF ROSE

Fuerst Bros.
Shipkoff & Co.
Treant, R. C.

PATENT AGENTS

Horn & Sou

PATENT MEDCNS

Anglo-American Drug Co.
(Lim.)
Atkinson & Barber (Infant
Preserv)
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fennell's (Powders)
Globe Chemical Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Hakka Cream (A.P. Bush & Co.)
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Holloway & Sons
Kreat Halvira
Lalor (Phosphodyns, &c.)
Mackenzie, Dr. (Catarrh Cure)
May, Roberts & Co.
Morrison's Ointment
Newbery & Sons
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Sequah (Lim.)
Sutton, W., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
Co. (Lim.)
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co.
Wilcox & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nerve)
Zirrlizmah

PEPSINE, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Newbery, F. & Sons (Inglin's)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Inglin's)
Wyleys (Lim.)

PEPPER MINT OIL

Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cookin' & Co.
Stevenion & Howell

PERFUMERY.

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bayley & Co.
Beaulet Co.
Blondeau & Cie.
Boehm, F.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Cavallier Freres
Chosehrough Manufotring Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Gland Filia
Greenall, T. & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Mithens, F.
Newbery & Sons (Bardoes)
Oftinger, E.
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Robert Freres
Rosmarine Manufg. Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andrioli
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
Tidman & Son (Co. (Lim.)
Tomharel Freres
Treant, R. C.
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Okell's Moss)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

PEROX. OF HYDR.

Robbins & Co.

PETROLEUM

Allen & Hanbury
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Dec Oil Co. (Lim.)
Fueret Bros. (Jelly)
Grindley & Co. (Jelly)
Haller, G., & Co.
Harrick & Co. (Ld.) (Lucilline)
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Ld.)

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen & Hanbury
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts
Berger, F. | Boehm, F.
Boehring, C. P., & sons
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Farris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles Schacht & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures)
Kingsford & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Largen, G. W.
Learmount, W. D. ("Nep-
tulina")
May & Baker (Lim.)
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Lim.)
Potter & Clarke
Rankin & Borland
Riegles & Co. | Roberts & Cr.
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wride Bros.
Wyleys & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Grilliths, W., & Co. (Lim.)
Houghton, G., & Sons
Howards & Son (Chemicals)
Lancaster, J., & Son
Ormo, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.

PLASTERS

Evans, Sons and Co.
Johnson and Johnson
St. Dalmas, A.
Seahury and Johnson

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

POLISHING

Bradley & Bourdas (Albham)
Easy and Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Oskey, John, and Sons
Pyn-ka Syndicate (Lim.)

PORCELAIN GOODS

Toogood, (E.o. Pots. regist.)

POULTRY FOOD

Spratt's Patent (Lim.)

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
Cowan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland and Co.
Silverlock, H. I. Townsend.

PUMILINE

Stern, G. and G.

QUININE SALTS

Boschinger, C. F., & Sohne
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Zimmermann A. & M.

RENNET

Clements, S. G., and Co.
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Warren, A. & J. (Irish Vells)

RESPIRATORS

Newbery, F. & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)

SACCHARIN

Allen and Hanbury
Burroughs Bros.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.

City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Lim.)
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield School of Pharmacy
South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.)
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Ferner Bros.
Zimmermann, A. and M.

SALT

Stern, G. and G. (Peppalia)

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Mason, G., and Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

SEEDS

Potter & Clarke

SELTGENES

Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Gerant, E., and Co.
Lynch and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Theisler, E.

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Euxeele)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxeele)

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Harrick & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling and Govier
Bygrave, J. and W.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Natali, E.
Pothe, H., and Co.
Treble, G., and Co.

SOAP

Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Bayley and Co.
Blondeau and Co. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mulhene, F.
Pears' Soap
Price, Napoleon, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES

Botwright and Gray
Darton, F. and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

SPONGES

Cresswell Bros. & Schmits
Evans, Sons and Co.
Peterson, M., and Co.

STAMPS (REVENUE)

Berkley, J.
Hickinson, J.
Pollard, A. W.

STARON

Chancellor & Co. (Maok'a Double)
Critchley (Gloss)

STOPPERS

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett and Foster
Mellin, C.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

STOVES

Clark, S., and Co. Lim.)

SUGAR

Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson
Gibson, R., and Sons

SUGAR OF MILK

Burroughs Bros.

SULFONAL

Enrrouge, Wellcome and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)

SURGICAL

Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Cocking, J. T.
Harrison, T. H.
Haseltine
Haywood, J. H.
Krohn and Seemann
Liverpool Patent Lim. Co.
Lindsey & Sons
Maw, Son, & Thompson, S.
Powell & Baretow
Robinson and Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Schutze, F. and Co.
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-septics
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)
Whitaker and Donisthorpe
Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Idris and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Mellin, C.
Schweppe, J., & Co.
Theisler, E.

SYRUPS

De Carle & Son
Fletcher, Fleischer (Lignors)
Idris and Co.

TABLETS

Ryton, A. & Co. (Sulphur)
Cowan, J. R. (advertising)

TEA

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Walker and Dalrymple

TEETHING PADS

Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Darton, F., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hicke, J. J.
Perken Son and Rayment

TOBACCO, CIGARS

CIGARETTES
Singleton and Co. (Lim.)
Taddy and Co.

TOILET

Addis, W., & Son
Allen & Hanbury (Chrisme)
Balm of Bethesda
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Laudine)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Hovenden & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rowland, A., and Sons
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)

TOOTH PASTE

Anglo-American Dru Co (Lim.)
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury and Brown
Maw, S. Son & Thompson
Sutton, O., and Co. (Block)
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARKS

Fleuret, J. B.
Morn & Son

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Lindsey & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Wood, V. [Co. (Lim.)]

URETHANE

Howards & Sons

VACCINATION

Himes, Dr.
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS AND**TRANSFER AGENTS**

Berdoo and Co.
Brett, F. J.
Crocker, G. B., & Co.
Orridge and Co.

VASELINE

Cheshbrough Manufacturing Co

VETERINARY

Bird & Storey | Day and Son
Day, Son and Hewitt
Ellman, Sons and Co.
James, W. H. (Bilsters)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compound
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Bookledge, F. E.
Spratts (Dogs)
Walker, Troke and Co.
Webb, Fardon & Co.
Wyleys, Lim.

VINOLIA (Superf't'd)

Blondeau and Co.

WEED KILLER

Acme Chemical Co.
Boundary Chemical Co. (Lim)
Butcher, W., & Son
Horticultural and Agriculture Chemical Co.
Reade Bros. & Co.

**WHOLESALE AND
EXPORT DRUGS**

Allen and Hanbury
Barron, Harveys and Co.
Battley and Watte
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W. and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Coward, G. F., & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Evans, Leacher and Webb
Ferriss and Co.
Fox, W., and Sons
Goodall, Backhouse and Co
Harker, Stagg and Morgan
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodgkinson, Treacher and Co
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke
Richardson, J., and Co.
Smith & Sons | Symes & Co.
Thompson and Capper
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)
Walker, Troke and Co.
Willows, Francis and Butla
Woolley Jas., Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

WINES, SPIRITS

Armbrrecht, Nelson and (Coca)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co
French Hygienic Socy (Coca)
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Miller, A., & Co. (Orange)
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1,000 PILLS IN SHOW VASE, 5/6.

PIONEERS IN THE PILL TRADE!**WM. R. WARNER & CO.****SMALL SUGAR-COATED PILLS,**

Unequalled in their medicinal properties or in SOLUBILITY, the best ingredients being invariably employed.

Suitable for Retail Sale, in Screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142. Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules).
Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom., 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.
Dose, 1 to 4.

Per 1,000.
In Plain Bottle,
4/-.

Per Small Stopped
Vase with painted
glass label,
5/6.

Per Stopped Vase,
with painted glass
label, (5,000.)
21/-.

No. 180.—Gran. Cath. Co. c. Euonymin.—Same as "No. 142," except that $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Euonymin is used instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Podophyllin.
Prices same as for "No. 142."

An "all-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is "No. 120"
("Pil. Cathartic and Liver").

No. 120. Pil. Cathartic and Liver.
R. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;
Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a
purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

Per 1,000.
In Plain Bottle,
4/-.

Per Stopped Vase,
with painted glass
label,
6/4.

Per Bottle (Bulk)
of 5,000,
18/9.

Write for New Complete Price List of PILLS, GRANULES and PARVOLES, &c.,
by W. R. WARNER & CO., giving upwards of
250 Excellent Formulæ, at moderate and greatly reduced prices.

Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

THE C. A. VOGELER CURATIVE COMPOUND.

A New Remedy of The Charles A. Vogeler Company
(PROPRIETORS OF ST. JACOBS OIL).

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY ON THE NON-CUTTING SYSTEM.

DEALERS PROTECTED.

FULL PRICES REALISED.



HAVING decided to place the "CURATIVE COMPOUND" on the market, we have fully considered the position of the Chemist in the matter of *Cutting*, and have determined to give a three months' trial to the scheme hereinafter embodied.

The Curative Compound is put up in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. sizes, which we propose to supply to the Chemist at 13s. 6d. per dozen and 30s. per dozen, less 25 per cent., carriage paid, cash with order, in any quantity, from 1 dozen assorted upwards, with Advertising matter. The Chemist on his part signs an agreement, which we will send him, with the goods, in an addressed stamped envelope, agreeing not to sell The C. A. Vogeler Curative Compound either directly or indirectly, in any quantity, for less than 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Compound will be advertised on the same liberal lines as ST. JACOBS OIL. We agree to take back and pay cash for the Compound should same prove dead stock, which is not anticipated.

As above stated, we have decided to give this scheme a three-months' trial for The C. A. Vogeler Compound only, at the expiration of which time, if it has been found that the Chemists appreciate our effort to protect their interest by promptly stocking the Compound, pushing same, and, in short, reciprocating our interest in their welfare, we will make it permanent. If, on the other hand, we find that the Chemist makes no more effort to push the Compound than he does specialities on which he cannot make a halfpenny per bottle, and the selling price of which is not regulated, we shall go back to the old system of supplying our Medicines to any Dealer, without restriction, who comes to us with his money.

The complaint of the Chemist, not only in Great Britain, but in every part of the world which this writer has visited, has, for years, been the "cutter," and we, together with other Manufacturers of Patents, have been called upon by innumerable Chemists to protect them in this respect as far as our own specialities were concerned, and while we have always refrained from taking any initiatory steps in a matter of so great importance, we deem the present a fitting opportunity of testing the plan.

Here we have a new Remedy placed on the market by a firm well known to the Trade, who have made ST. JACOBS OIL a standard preparation, and who will either make the Vogeler Compound equally a staple article or take the goods back. If the Chemists of Great Britain possess the courage of their oft-

expressed convictions as to the matter of Patent Medicine Proprietors regulating the retail price of their specialities, here is an opportunity for them to demonstrate the feasibility of such a step, for if this scheme proves a success there can be no doubt that other Manufacturers will follow our lead.

The above arrangement will go into effect at once, but the three-months' limit will date from June 1.

In order to thoroughly satisfy ourselves as to whether or not the Chemists approve of our effort to protect them, our Manager, Mr. WILLIAM E. GEDDES, will, in the meantime, personally call upon 2,000 Chemists, and our travellers will receive instructions to obtain the views of at least 3,000 more, making a total of 5,000 Chemists in Great Britain and Ireland, who will be called upon personally; in addition to which we respectfully solicit communications direct from Chemists everywhere, giving their opinions, all of which will be carefully tabulated in book form. The majority of the opinions we thus receive will be considered by us to voice the views of the entire Trade. The result of the above will be published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and *Patent Medicines Journal* for the benefit of the Trade.

The margin of profit we leave to the Retail Dealer is 25 per cent. If this is "good enough," let us have your orders at once, as well as your influence and cheerful co-operation, in pushing the sales of The C. A. Vogeler Curative Compound, which is put up nicely, in large bottles, does not contain poison (scheduled or otherwise), but is purely vegetable and a high-class pharmaceutical preparation of great merit.



PRICE LIST OF OUR SPECIALITIES.

		One Dozen Bottles, assorted.					
ST. JACOBS OIL,	2s. 6d.	size	...	1 Doz.	...	22s.	NET.
"	"	1s. 1½d.	"	1 "	...	11s. 6d.	"
"	"	1s. 1½d.	"	1 "	...	10s. 3d.	"
CURATIVE COMPOUND,	2s. 6d.	size	1	"	...	30s.	Less 25 per cent.
"	"	1s. 1½d.	1	"	...	13s. 6d.	" "

Six Dozen Assorted.

With Special Box of Advertising Matter.

ST. JACOBS OIL, 2s. 6d.	size	...	...	...	...	...	21s. 6d.	NET.
"	"	1s. 1½d.	"	...	...	...	11s. 3d.	"
"	"	1s. 1½d.	"	(Veterinary)	...	...	10s.	"
CURATIVE COMPOUND, 2s. 6d.	size	...	...	...	...	...	30s.	Less 25 per cent.
"	"	1s. 1½d.	"	...	...	...	13s. 6d.	" "

All the above are *Cash with Order*, carriage paid.

Cheques made payable to WILLIAM E. GEDDES, and crossed The City Bank (Limited), Holborn, London.

P.P. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY

(WILLIAM E. GEDDES, European Manager).

SULPHUR TABLETS.

We have now a department engaged exclusively in the production of Sulphur Preparations; this, combined with a rapid system of drying, enables us to execute the heaviest orders at



short notice. We prepare several kinds as under, any of which may be obtained packed in Eight-pound Counter Boxes, with glass lid, suitably labelled.

Oblong Tablets from Sulph. Sub. c. Crem. Tart.

Oval Lozenges (Garrod's Formulæ).

" " " Precip. c. "

Square " " "

Chemists may have any size or shape made, and STAMPED TO ORDER, packed in the above boxes, within seven days of receipt of order. Each box contains a quantity of small neat labels suitable for fixing to retail packages. Our goods cannot be excelled by any house in the trade, and the prices are exceedingly reasonable.

MAG. CIT. GRAN. & EFF. SALINE,

FROM GUARANTEED PURE ENGLISH CHEMICALS.

We are prepared to make contracts for Home or Export trade, and to give closest quotations according to grade, packed as required, F.O.B. any of the United Kingdom ports. Mag. Cit. Gran. grades, A, B, C, and D. Saline grades, I. and II.

CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS,

FROM PURE CHLORATE.

In small quantities, or in original 1-cwt. Barrels.

WE SUPPLY THE LEGITIMATE DRUG TRADE ONLY. SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists,
EAGLE LABORATORIES, LOWER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

ADVANCE IN PHARMACEUTICAL METHODS.

PEPSIN (Fairchild).

IN SCALES OR POWDER.

Possesses the Highest Standard of Activity and Permanency.

Numbers of Physicians have been disappointed in the action of some commercial pepsins. Dr. Corvisart, of Paris, first suggested the employment of the gastric digestive enzyme in enfeebled digestion, and doubtless, as originally prepared, pepsin was found to be of much benefit as an aid to digestion. The immense demand subsequently for pepsin led to the adoption of varying processes for the preparation of the drug. Numbers of these were found faulty; some were evaporated down at high temperature and thus destroyed; others who succeeded in obtaining a comparative active pepsin were tempted to employ various *diluents*—notably, amongst others, starch and milk sugar. The Pepsin prepared by the Fairchild process possesses ten times the proteolytic power of commercial pepsins.

Dr. Burney Yeo, "Diet in Health and Disease" (Cassell & Co.), says: "Pepsin is largely given to promote the activity of the stomach itself. For this purpose many preparations exist, but some are very uncertain and many probably quite inert." [The author then quotes the digestive power of Pepsin (Fairchild).]

"Pepsin (Fairchild) excels all other preparations of Pepsin with which we are acquainted."—EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pepsin, either in scales or powder, may be given spread on bread or butter, or in the convenient form of sugar-coated "Tabloids"; each "Tabloid" contains one grain of pepsin with the appropriate quantity of acid and aromatics.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles containing 25 and 100 "Tabloids," at 14s. and 42s. per dozen.

Pepsin in Scales or Powder supplied to the Profession in ¼-oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 20s. and 60s. per dozen.

ZYMINISED MEAT and MILK SUPPOSITORIES for Rectal Alimentation.

Physiologists are unanimous in condemning GELATINE as a basis for peptone suppositories, for this mixture is one of the best culture-media for BACTERIA, therefore we have prepared these suppositories with pure peptones and COCOA BUTTER; they are easily introduced, perfectly absorbed, never cause intolerance, and ARE PERFECTLY STERILE.

The zymised meat suppositories were thoroughly tested clinically by Dr. Barlow in cases after surgical operations, gastric ulcer, or when for any reason it was found desirable to rest the stomach, in every case the suppository was perfectly absorbed, and afforded excellent results. Mr. Bowreman Jessett, THE LANCET, October 24, 1891, records the successful operation of combined pylorotomy, and gastro-enterostomy when the patient was fed with zymised meat suppositories.

Zymised Meat and Milk Suppositories are supplied to the Trade in boxes of 1 dozen, at 22s. per dozen.

PEPTONIC "TABLOIDS."

Several well-known professors of physiology have distinctly pointed out to us that theoretically when the PEPTIC and pancreatic enzymes are administered together, there is a probability of the latter being themselves digested during their stay in the stomach and their digestive powers being destroyed. With a view to our overcoming this difficulty, we have introduced the "SPECIAL" PEPTONIC "TABLOIDS" which consist of a Kernel of Zymine and Lactophosphate of Lime, coated with Keratine. This is covered with Pepsine, and the entire "Tabloid" is beautifully coated with pure white sugar. When a "Tabloid" is ingested, the sugar and pepsine peel off in the stomach, while the Keratine, being insoluble in the gastric secretion, permits the inner "Tabloid" of Zymine, etc., to pass into the intestinal canal where the Keratine is dissolved, and the Zymine together with the Calcium Lactophosphate assist the pancreatic juice in digesting the fat and farinaceous food present in the lower portion of the alimentary canal. The formula of the "Special" Peptonic "Tabloid" is—

R. Zymine (Pure Pancreatin).
Pepsin.
Calcis Lactophosph. ā ā gr. 1½.

Dose, one or two "Tabloids" to be swallowed with the draught of water.

The "Special" Peptonic "Tabloids" are supplied to the Trade, in bottles of 25 and 100.

ZYMINE PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild).

These are so called because they convert proteids, albumens and fats into soluble *peptones*, and readily assimilable substances. Whenever it is proposed to peptonise milk only, and that continuously, the Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild)* will be found the most convenient form to use for obvious reasons. "Fairchild Peptonising powders (Zymine)—These are very useful for peptonising milk, and especially for use in the case of infants brought up by 'bottle.'" "Manual of Clinical Dietetics," Dr. Burnet. In those cases, however, where strict economy is a matter of considerable moment, the plain Zymine can be used.

The Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) are supplied in glass tubes, a dozen in a box, each tube containing 5 grs. of Zymine and 15 grs. of Soda Bicarb., sufficient to pre-digest a pint of milk or beef-tea.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, referring to the value of predigested foods by the ZYMINE method, says: "It has proved useful in many hands in *wæmic vomiting, gastric catarrh, pernicious anemia, gastric ulcer, pyloric and intestinal obstruction.*" ITS INTRODUCTION HAS PROBABLY DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER THERAPEUTIC MEASURE TO LESSEN INFANT MORTALITY.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—A complete list of recipes for the preparation of peptonised foods is supplied with each box of the powders, or will be sent post free to any medical man on request.

ZYMINE PEPTONISING POWDERS (FAIRCHILD) supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 1 dozen tubes at 14s. per doz.

* Beware of imitations of these Peptonising Powders—always see that the name FAIRCHILD is on the package, as Substances of an entirely different character are being sold in the market under the name of Peptonising Powders.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VASELINE" SOAPS

For TOILET, BATH, and NURSERY, are being largely advertised, & command a ready sale on account of their excellence & cheapness.

"VASELINE" SOAP, unscented, each tablet in card case; boxes of 3 dozen tablets.

SUPERFINE ditto, delicately perfumed, card boxes of 3 tablets.

"VASELINE" TAR SOAP, 10 per cent. of tar, card boxes of 6 tablets.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
Proprietors and Sole Makers of the "VASELINE" Preparations.

VOICE "TABLOIDS."

Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.



Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice. Easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—A single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk labels, 30 and 80 in each, 8s. and 16s. per dozen. Vinaigrette bottles, 30 in each, 8s. 6d. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, E.C.

BEST BLACK INK KNOWN.

DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

When this Ink is used writing becomes a pleasure.
May be had from all Stationers.

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Avrton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hemington 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

London Depot—HAYDEN & CO., 10 Warwick Sq., E.C.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

BEWLEY & DRAPER (LIM.), DUBLIN

See "Chemist and Druggist," December 15th, 1874.

Benger's Food.

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED—HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

The Lancet describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

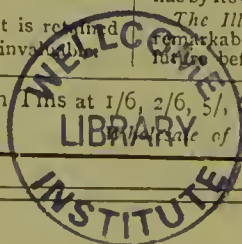
The London Medical Record says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Illustrated Medical News says: "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great difference before it."

Benger's Food is sold in tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/, & 10/, by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.





ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.
Single copies 4d. each.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

SUPPLIED regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.
The Central Association of New Zealand.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

OUR Bombay correspondent sends us a good budget of news for this issue.

Mr. LIVERSEEGE communicates some useful hints on the analysis of white lead.

It is proposed to heavily tax proprietary medicines and the trade therein in the United States.

SOME particulars are given in an Editorial Note of the probable state of the vanilla crop at Mauritius.

A CURIOUS revelation in regard to medical dispensing comes out in a case reported from the Farnham County Court.

PROFESSOR VON HOFMANN died a millionaire. The Chemical Society is preparing a special address to his widow.

WE give an illustrated description of the manufacture of cocoa as carried out at Messrs. Cadbury's works near Birmingham.

BRIGADE-SURGEON WILLIAM DYMCK, the eminent Indian pharmacognosist, and a holder of the Hanbury medal, died on April 29.

THOSE who wish to go to the Riviera as chemists' assistants are advised in regard to the way to go about it by "Anglo-Francais."

WE give a brief but important note in regard to South African pharmacy, showing which certificates of qualification will be accepted there.

MR. STOKES, the Paddington analyst, has made a critical examination of the celery-seed complained of last week, in which he shows that they are virtually henbane-seed. We comment on the matter.

PROFESSOR ARMSTRONG expressed the opinion, before the Chemical Society last week, that coloured nitro-phenols are really quinone compounds.

IN an Editorial Note the origin of the Pharmacy Act, and the relation of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists and of the late Mr. Sandford thereto, is sketched.

THE discussion on the medicine-stamp question is continued in our Correspondence columns, where opinions on other important topics are expressed by correspondents.

OUR Paris correspondent gives particulars of M. Pasteur's alleged discovery of a vaccine for epilepsy. There is no discovery of importance, simply a manifestation by the old rabbit-spine virus.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this journal has visited Sevenoaks to inquire about the eviction of an old and impoverished druggist, and supplies a sketch of the old man's shop and of the circumstances.

SOME particulars are given in this issue of the late Mr. F. C. Hills and his work as a manufacturing chemist. Mr. Hills was often regarded as the richest man in the English chemical trade.

MR. MATTHEWS gave a guarded reply to a question, put to him in the House last Friday, as to the payment of informers who interest themselves and bother chemists about the Medicine-stamp Acts.

AMONGST novelties described is one just introduced by the Charles A. Vogeler Company, who propose a scheme to prevent cutting, and in connection with which Mr. Geddes, the European manager, will call upon 2,000 chemists.

PROFESSOR SCHMIDT, of Marburg, has continued his investigations on scopolamine, proving conclusively that it contains "hyoscyne," but he finds that "hyoscyne" has no real existence, the alkaloid which goes by that name being impure scopolamine, an isomer of cocaine. The facts are stated in an Editorial Note.

SEVERAL interesting cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are reported in our legal section. Saffron at Birmingham, linseed-meal at Selkirk, and seidlitz-powders at Westminster, were the subjects of investigation. In the seidlitz-powder cases the magistrate agreed with the contention of the solicitor for the defence that, as each powder had not been divided into three parts after purchase, the requirements of the Act had not been complied with. He considered that it was not sufficient to buy three powders and leave one with the vendor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

WE are now preparing our Summer Issue. Wholesale and manufacturing firms are invited to get circulars ready for it, to be published as supplements. Full particulars of this very effective method of advertising will be supplied by the Publisher on application.

English News.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited).

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of this company will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday, June 1, at 2 P.M. The report and statement of accounts states that the sale of the meat extract has again proved gratifying, and the number of clients continues to increase in all parts of the world.

The balance of the profit-and-loss account amounts to 81,148*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, to which the directors propose to transfer 15,000*l.* from the reserve fund, making 96,148*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; out of this an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on February 15 last amounting to 24,000*l.* The directors propose to appropriate the balance in the following manner:—To pay a dividend of 12½ per cent. (50*s.* per share), which will absorb 60,000*l.*, being, together with the interim dividend, equivalent to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 11½ per cent. per annum (both free of income-tax); to carry to the employés' provident fund 1,000*l.*; and to deduct for percentage of European directors and River Plate local directors, 13 per cent., 6,127*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a sum of 5,020*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* to carry forward to profit-and-loss new account.

Pursuant to the articles of association, Mr. C. E. Günther and Mr. George Scheibler retire as directors by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The auditor, Mr. Sawyer, offers himself for re-appointment.

Leicester Flora Threatened.

Under the auspices of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association a botany class, consisting of twenty members, has been formed with Mr. Elliott as teacher.

Baker and Chemist.

Before Mr. Haden Corser, at North London Police Court on Monday, George Wilson, of St. Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park, sued his late employer, William Mennie, for 5*s.* wages. The complainant was summarily dismissed, and defendant pleaded justification, because he said the man had come to him under false pretences. He said he knew his business, and he did not. He (defendant) was a baker, and in one of his processes had to reduce acid. The complainant spoilt one lot of goods by using 16 oz. of acid instead of 9 oz. The Complainant: There was some liquid acid which wanted redncing, and your man told me wrong. Defendant: You said you knew your business. Mr. Corser: What is this acid? The Complainant: It is a chemical used in the work. The Defendant: He said he did not know how to use my acid, and I said, "Use that to which you have been accustomed." The Complainant: But you had no tartaric acid on the place. The Defendant: He pretended, your Worship, to know what he was about, but brought a big book of "instructions" and then could not do it. I was out of pocket quite 2*l.* over the work he spoilt. The Complainant: I have witnesses to show that I am a competent workman. Mr. Corser: I don't think you knew how to do the defendant's work, and the summons is dismissed.

Medicine Stamp Acts.

In the House of Commons on May 20, Mr. H. Wright, M.P. for Nottingham S., asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the case of a conviction under the Medicine Stamp Acts, what proportion of the fine was paid to the person giving information of the breach of the Act which led to such conviction.

Mr. Matthews: By the 44 George III., c. 98, fines and penalties under the Medicine Stamp Acts go wholly to her Majesty. The Commissioners of Stamps are, however, allowed at their discretion to pay to informers any proportion of the fine or penalty which was given to the informer under earlier statutes; and it is the practice of the Commissioners to be governed by the circumstances of each case in deciding whether they shall give any and what part of the fine to informers.

Stealing Tartaric Acid.

At the County of London Sessions on May 20, before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., Stephen Stanley, 29, and Thomas Theobald, 23, were found guilty of breaking and entering the warehouse of Pearce, Duff & Co., in Weston Street, and of stealing a quantity of tartaric acid, value 60*l.* The prisoners were formerly in the service of the prosecutors as carmen, and it was alleged that for some time since they left that service they had been constantly stealing tartaric acid from the prosecutors' warehouse, where large quantities of it were stored to be used in the manufacture of baking powder. The prisoners used to bring a cart in the early morning, open the warehouse with a key, which they were believed to have obtained by the connivance of one of the prosecutors' servants, and carry off two or three sacks full of tartaric acid. A man who lived opposite, seeing them come in this way several times, became suspicious, and spoke to the police. The robberies had ceased since September last, when Stanley was arrested and convicted on a charge of receiving stolen oats. It was said that during twelve months the prosecutors had had 1,000*l.* worth of tartaric acid stolen from them. The prisoners were both sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Arsenic-poisoning.

On Sunday last Mrs. East, of East Street, Stratford, made a plum pudding, and in the making used what she believed to be flour, which she took from a jar in the shop attached to the house. After dinner all who had eaten of the pudding became ill. A doctor was sent for, and he at once pronounced it as a case of poisoning. The father, Thomas East, died about seven o'clock, his wife Sophia died at West Ham Hospital on Monday morning. Edward East, 18, the son, is in the hospital in a critical condition. A grandson, aged 10, also had some pudding, but he recovered sufficiently to go home. The doctors believe the case to be one of arsenical poisoning.

A Herbalist Admonished.

On Thursday of last week an inquest was held at Laira touching the death of William S. James, aged 10 years, who died from blood-poisoning consequent on a neglected tumour of the knee. Sammel James, the father, said he consulted Mr. Box, herbalist, of King Street, Plymouth, about his boy's knee, after being advised to send him to a hospital, and Box undertook to cure him, and gave witness a bottle of "Golden Fire" liniment and a box of pills. The liniment was to be rubbed in the knee twice a day. On the third day after application the knee broke out. He referred it to Box, who replied, "All right," and told him to continue using the "Golden Fire." Four days later there was a discharge of very thick blood from the knee, and Box again said, "All right; the knee will now get well." On the previous Thursday morning witness went into town to get a further bottle of the liniment, but when he reached home the boy was dead. William Henry Box, on being questioned as to the ingredients of the "Golden Fire," said they were perfectly innocent. At first he declined to give the components of the liniment. Afterwards he wrote them down, and handed them to Dr. Brenton. Mr. W. H. Brenton, surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination, said death was due to a clot forming in a large artery near the heart. There was a tumour on the knee, and hemorrhage had set in. The indirect cause of death was blood-poisoning, due to the neglected tumour. By the Coroner: He could not say whether the application of the "Golden Fire" had accelerated death. It had been undoubtedly harmful. As to the pills taken, they did neither good nor harm. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from blood-poisoning, added a rider that the father had acted very unwisely in ignoring the advice of Dr. Dutton to send deceased to a hospital; and advised Box to be more careful in the future when interfering with medical gentlemen's advice.

Cricket.

The Midland Counties Chemists' Association opened their cricket season on Wednesday by a match with Southall's team at Small Heath. The M.C.C.A. totalled only 39, of which 15 were credited to Mr. Fletcher. Six of them were

clean bowled by O. Hunt. Southall's eleven made 47, O. Hunt being again the most useful contributor with a score of 13.

Kept the Change.

Charles Baker, a lad who had been in the employment of the Southampton Drng Co. for two years, was sent by the manager to get 2*l.* changed. He went off with the money, and was caught at Portsmouth. He admitted the theft and expressed his sorrow. The Magistrates have ordered him to pay the 2*l.*, and have given him time to do so. If he fails he must go to prison for a month.

Buying a Lory.

A lory is a kind of parrot, and Mr. S. Hudson, chemist, of Wolverhampton, advertised in the *Exchange and Mart* that he wanted one. He got an offer of one from F. Smyth, of 41 Market Street, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London. Smyth said he would send the bird for 1*l.*, and if not approved would return the money. He said he was a son-in-law of Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, and made other representations now alleged to have been false. Mr. Hudson did not get the bird, and Smyth is on remand on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

Tenders for Proto sulphate of Iron.

At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the London County Council on Tuesday, the Main Drainage Committee reported that they had considered the tenders referred to them by the Council on May 17 for the supply of proto-sulphate of iron. The tenders were eleven in number, and were for the supply of quantities varying from 5,000 to 400 tons of this material. The prices ranged from 30*s.* per ton, the lowest, to 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton, the highest. They recommended—"That, subject to an estimate being submitted to the Council by the Finance Committee as required by the statute, the lowest tender—viz., that of Messrs. T. Herschel, Jones & Co., of Swansea, who offer to supply 5,000 tons at 30*s.* per ton—be accepted; and that, subject to the result of the usual inquiries being satisfactory, the solicitor be instructed to prepare the contract." The report was agreed to.

Claim against a Chemist.

On Tuesday, in the Westminster County Court, before Judge Bayley, a judgment summons in the case of Grimwade v. Fernando was heard. The plaintiffs sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt due to them from Mr. Frank Fernando, a chemist carrying on business at Victoria Buildings, Victoria Station. The plaintiffs' representative said the defendant had a nice chemist's shop and appeared to be doing a good business. The defendant said he could not pay the amount all at once. He would pay 10*s.* per month. The plaintiffs objected, and ultimately the Judge made an order for payment of 1*l.* a month.

Boys take Poison.

Ernest Calver, aged 15, was charged before the Boston Magistrates with having tried to commit suicide by drinking landanum. He had been charged by his employer with having taken some money. He denied the accusation, and drank two-pennyworth of landanum. He was liberated on his employer becoming surety for his good behaviour.

On the same day a boy named Blackwall, 14 years of age, a student at the Nottingham College, and the son of a chemical manufacturer, killed himself by taking chloroform, which he appeared to have obtained from the College laboratory. He was a bright, clever lad, but he was severely ill with influenza in March, and the doctors think this illness had affected his brain.

Suicide through Drinking Benzine.

An inquest was held by Mr. S. Smelt, Deputy City Coroner for Manchester, on Monday, on the body of Eliza Heald, aged 26, the wife of James Henry Heald, a dyer. On Saturday the deceased took a quantity of drink, and at 9 o'clock she was assisted to bed by her husband. Shortly afterwards she called out to him that she had taken benzine, and pointed to a cup on the table which had contained benzine. He got her taken to the infirmary, where she died on Sunday morning. Verdict, suicide by poison while insane from drink.

The Chemist and the Bishop.

The Bishop of Worcester was conducting a confirmation service at St. Thomas-in-the-Moors Church, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, last Friday, and, prior to the "laying on of hands," he ascended the pulpit to address the candidates. In the midst of his exhortation one of his lawn sleeves took fire from a candle by the side of the desk, the Bishop, however, proceeding evidently unaware of the circumstance. Mr. Barlow, chemist, of Balsall Heath Road, one of the churchwardens, promptly ascended the pulpit steps, followed by the cnrate, and in a few moments extinguished the fire, though the sleeve was entirely destroyed.

Pears' Soap.—A Company Again Talked of.

We believe that there is some foundation for the rumour that the soap business of Messrs. A. & F. Pears is shortly to be converted into a limited company, with Mr. Barret, the present manager, as one of the directors, together with Mr. Gordon, of Gordon's hotels, and a Mr. Bass. We understand that the business of bringing out the company has been proposed in several quarters, and declined, first on account of the greater competition which now exists, and, secondly, because the income derived from the sale of the soap depends so much upon the expenditure upon advertising.—*Times*, May 20, 1892.

In the remarks we made in yesterday's article on the subject of the expected conversion of the business of Messrs. A. & F. Pears into a limited company, we stated, on what we considered sufficient authority in writing, that the business had been proposed and declined in several quarters. We regret having been misled, and have much pleasure in stating that we learn from Messrs. Pears that they have never made proposals to anyone, but, on the contrary, have hitherto refused all offers. The total capital of the now projected limited company will, we understand, be much less than has been supposed.—*Times*, May 21, 1892.

A. I. C.

The next practical examination will be held in London on July 11. Mr. G. H. Robertson, 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C., will give full particulars.

Chemical Benevolent Fund.

Professor Attfield has abandoned his proposal for a benevolent fund on behalf of professional chemists. He had promised of donations and subscriptions representing a capital of over 5,000*l.*, but the leading societies have not been hearty enough in supporting him.

Midland Counties Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held at Mason College, Birmingham, on Thursday evening. The annual report, which was submitted, showed that the association numbers 180 members and associates (an increase of ten over the past year). The financial statement showed that the expenditure for the year had been 30*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and that there was a balance in hand of 4*s.* 6*d.*

Twelve Months for a Chemist.

William Gray, 35, late a bank manager, and also described as a chemist, and Percival John Pickering, 28, a solicitor, who pleaded guilty last sessions of conspiring to defraud, were brought up at the Old Bailey for sentence on Wednesday. The charge against the prisoners was that they had obtained money upon worthless cheques from tradesmen in payment for goods. Since last sessions the persons defrauded had had restitution. It was stated that Gray had been a manager of a bank in the Isle of Man, but he robbed the bank, and 6,000*l.* of the money was found buried in his garden. He was then sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Counsel addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence, and Gray was now sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and Pickering to nine months'.

Fire at Dublin.

On Saturday last the premises of Messrs. Corcoran & Co., surgical instrument makers, Stephen's Green, were considerably damaged by a fire, which broke out in some inexplicable manner among several balcs of medicated tow, and,

spreading rapidly, communicated with the workshop and stores. A large quantity of stock has been destroyed. The damage is covered by insurance.

Scotch News.

The Obverse.

The Pharmaceutical Society must look to its functions, it would appear, for at the distribution of prizes, &c., at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, last week, it is reported that "Pharmacists' certificates were awarded to T. G. Heatley, J. Davidson, and A. Macfarlane." This is not the first occasion on which a similar statement has been published.

Dundee Notes.

Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, PhG., formerly a chemist's assistant in Dundee, and now of New York, has joined the editorial staff of the *Pharmaceutical Record*.

Messrs. J. F. Macfarlane & Co., of Edinburgh, have just presented a fine collection of specimens of the rarer alkaloids of opium to the Chemists' Assistants and Apprentices Association.

Edinburgh Prizes.

The Assistants' Association still keeps on encouraging the younger men of the pharmaceutical phalanx in modern Athens to press forward to the thick of the fight. The circular regarding next session's prize examinations has just been issued, and apprentices can get copies of it from Mr. Hill, 36 York Place. In October there will be an examination in prescriptions, pharmacy, botany, and chemistry, and prizes to the value of about three guineas are offered. The more advanced examination in March next is for the "Ainslie" and "Aitken" prizes; and there is the usual "Crowden" prize for botanical enthusiasts. To belong to Edinburgh pharmacy, and not to the Assistants' Association (if you are young); to be connected with the Association, and not feel a deep interest in the prize schemes, are conditions so Paulistinic and unusual that it is highly necessary that anybody answering these conditions should call at the York Place museum, to be preserved as a specimen, if not to get particulars of the competitions.

The Crieff Poisoning Case.

This case still drags along in the Court of Session. Now it is David Sprunt, a saw-miller, his wife, and five children, who sue the Caledonian Railway Company to recover damages amounting to 2,000*l.* for injuries sustained through partaking of the sugar which was in transit last spring impregnated with arsenic from a leaking tin which contained weed killer. The case will be heard on an early day.

The North British Branch.

One of the objects of Mr. Ewing's visit to London was to confer with his colleagues there regarding the proposal to enlarge the Edinburgh premises. The accommodation is found to be far short of the requirements. This is most felt in the laboratory when examinations are being held, and examiners and examined alike are greatly inconvenienced. In the museum the space is insufficient to show all the specimens if properly laid out, while it is recognised that in a short time the accommodation in the library will be over-taxed.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE REPORT OF CHOLERA IN PARIS.—Two cases of death from cholera have been reported within the past week. One of the victims died in the Tenon Hospital last Thursday, and the other succumbed at Poissy. Cases of this kind are by no means abnormal at this time of the year. A few deaths from cholera are registered in Paris annually.

A NEW DANGER.—A young woman residing at Ganges, Hérault, was poisoned last week by eating strawberries grown near a vineyard treated with sulphate of copper. Her state is serious, and this new danger has occasioned considerable misgivings as to the effects of certain poisonous chemicals used as a protection against phylloxera, on the vine itself. The local authorities in the wine-growing districts are likely to take rigorous measures against allowing fruit and vegetables to be grown near vines that have been treated chemically.

THE DANGER OF BLISTERS.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine M. Laborde drew attention to a possible danger of blisters which has hitherto not been observed in clinical medicine. "As a result," said M. Laborde, "of experimental researches, I find that cantharides used under the form of a blister may have serious results to persons suffering from pleuro pneumonia." M. Laborde considers that it is not prudent to apply blisters on persons having a tendency to tuberculosis. Professor Potain considered M. Laborde's fears exaggerated. He had seen cases where blisters have produced a "cantharides intoxication," without injury to the patient.

THE PLASTERING OF WINES.—Since July, 1891, wines sold in France cannot legally contain more than 2 grammes of plaster per litre. Chemists have generally accepted a method discovered by M. Marty, by which it was asserted wine merchants could detect the exact quantity of plaster in a liquid. But a question as to the accuracy of the process was raised last week before the Eighth Correctional Tribunal. A wine merchant of Bercy was summoned for selling wine which, according to the Municipal Laboratory, contained 2 grammes 15 centigrammes of plaster per litre. M. Charles Girard, chemist of the laboratory, stated that the merchant might, by the aid of M. Marty's method, easily have discovered the excess of plaster. After hearing counsel for the defence, the judge delegated M. Bardy, expert chemist, attached to the tribunal, to examine and report on the question. This gentleman declared that with no existing method is it possible to make an absolutely correct estimation. In his opinion the difference of 15 centigrammes is a very reasonable limit in the errors inherent to the Marty method. As a result of this report, the defendant was acquitted.

THE GRIFFE LAW ON WINES AND ITS APPLICATION.—The same Court has just given another verdict in a case of adulteration of wine over which chemists disagree. Some months ago, on the initiative of M. Griffe, Senator, a law was voted which obliged wine merchants to make known to their customers the nature of wine sold. Printed notices of different colours must accompany the wine stating if it is a natural product or made from raisins. The law in question is directed especially against the manufacture in Paris of wine from raisins. But the question arises whether it is possible to detect the fraud. The Director of the Municipal Laboratory says "yes," by combining the results of chemical analysis and the evidence of experienced tasters. The greater number of chemists, however, disagree with this opinion. The Eighth Tribunal, having devoted five hearings to the case in question, appointed a committee of chemists and wine-tasters to decide the question. The experts reported that, in the present state of science, it is impossible to decide whether the wine had been made from raisins or not. On these grounds the defendant in this case was also acquitted.

PASTEUR AND THE CURE OF EPILEPSY.—Much interest has been aroused by the report that M. Pasteur has discovered a vaccine against epilepsy. It is stated that M. Pasteur made the first trial early in the present month on a child who has been pronounced by Dr. Charest to be incurable. The child is now ten years of age, and has been subject to violent fits of epilepsy since the age of two. After a fortnight's treatment by M. Pasteur's method the fits are said to have entirely disappeared. In a reported interview, however, M. Pasteur admitted that he is studying cases of epilepsy, but says he is not prepared to claim that he has discovered a vaccine against the malady. At the meeting of the academy of sciences, on Monday last, he expressed some annoyance at the indiscreet rumours concerning the experiments now going on at the Pasteur Institute. He replied very evasively to the questions that were put to him.

on the subject. In leaving, one of his colleagues inquired if there was any hope of the result anticipated. M. Pastoor replied simply by a shrug of the shoulders, which is a language understood in all countries, and, while being quite uncompromising, may safely be translated by "possibly." [It is understood that it is simply the hydrophobia vaccine which, when administered to epileptic persons, produces amelioration of the epileptic conditions, and this is attributed to a transitory influence upon the nerve centres.—ED.]

Foreign and Colonial News.

MEDICAMENTS IN SPAIN.—In discussing the supposed advantages of the new Spanish tariff, *El Restan Nador Farmaceutico* calculates that hitherto the yearly importation of put-up medicinal preparations into Spain has averaged one million bottles and one and a half million of paper packages, representing a total value of 240,000l.

ARABOL GUM is the name under which a new gum substitute has been introduced on the Continent. Mr. F. M. Horn has found it, on analysis (*Pharmaceutical Post*, xxv. page 525), to consist of maltose, 24.23; dextrin, 54.48; wheat starch, 4.18; water, 15.12; and ash, 0.81 per cent. It appears to be a good article, and suits its purpose well.

THE DRUG TRADE IN CEYLON.—The first general meeting of the new Colombo Apothecaries' Company (Limited) was held in Colombo on May 3. Mr. V. A. Julius was elected chairman of the company. A statement was submitted to the shareholders showing that the anticipations expressed in the prospectus had been fully realised, but adding that no dividend would be declared until the end of the year.

GOLF AT KANDY.—It has got there too, and Mr. J. Wallace Govan (chemist to Miller & Co) has shown that he can handle the cleveland and club as well as the pestle, for, in addition to winning the Hill Club Gold Medal, he has won the Aggregate Prize with a score of 170, and also the Handicap Prize with a score of 81. Mr. Govan's apprenticeship with Smith & Govan, St. Andrews, N.B., is responsible for this success, doubtless.

PHARMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The Governor of Cape Colony has sanctioned a new by-law adopted by the Pharmacy Board of the Colony, and providing that the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and of that of Ireland, or the Staats Examination Certificate of Germany, will be accepted by the Board as sufficient evidence of the competency of any person holding them to practice as a chemist and druggist in the colony without further examination.

UNITED STATES TRADE MARKS.—The following trademarks were registered at Washington on May 10: "Lypstyl" for salves, &c. (Blondeau et Cie, New York); "W-A-K-A-U," for blood-medicine (Miller & Newton, South Bend, Ind.); "Maiden's Dream," for a perfume (E. Monlie, Jacksonville, Fla.); "A1" on a black disc, for cod-liver oil and its preparations (Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham); also two seapictures as marks for the same articles and by the last-named firm.

THE LATE PROFESSOR V. HOFMANN is believed to have left a fortune of over twenty millions of marks, mostly accumulated through his valuable discoveries in coal-tar chemistry. He was three times married, and leaves nine children. His last wife, the sister of Professor Tremann, of the Berlin University, survives him. Until a few days before his death the professor often used to work in his laboratory till midnight and he ready for his university lecture at 8 the next morning.

A BEQUEST TO ITALIAN PHARMACISTS.—The late Signor Achille Zanetti, a Milan pharmacist, has bequeathed to the Royal Lombardian Institute of Sciences and Letters a sum producing an annual income of 600 lire, for the purpose of offering every three years a prize of 1,000 lire to the Italian pharmacist who shall be judged to have done most during that period to promote the interests of pharmacy or medical chemistry in his country.

AUSTRIAN PHARMACEUTICAL PENSION FUND.—An old-age pension fund is being established by the pharmacists of Austria. The first published list of subscriptions shows that 24,171 florins, or about 2,400l., has already been promised. Dr. Anton von Waldheim, the President of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society, and several other well-to-do pharmacists, have given 1,000 florins each, and a *fête*, organised by the pharmacy club "Marokkania," yielded a net profit of 6,081 florins.

FROST BALSAM.—A labourer in Bavaria sued a chemist who gave him a "frost-balsam" for chilblains containing glycerin, 60.0; tinct. iodi. 20.0; liq. ammon. caustic., 20.0; spt. aromat. 40.0, and tinct. croci, 5.0. The man used this twice, but the inflammation extended. The factory doctor was called in, who declared him suitable for hospital. The medical attendants considered the inflammation was due to the application of this mixture. The Court ruled that this was not proved, but added that the chemist had committed an offence in giving this without a medical prescription.

AN AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY.—The wholesale drug firm of Geo. A. Kelly & Co., of Pittsburg, U.S.A., has been incorporated as the George A. Kelly Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The officers are George A. Kelly, president; George A. Kelly, jun., vice-president; Samuel R. Kelly, treasurer (these two being the sons of the president); and A. C. Robertson, secretary. In 1872 the stock and important business interests of B. A. Fahnestock & Co. were purchased by Mr. Kelly, the senior member of the present company, who was then doing business alone.

INVITATIONS FOR CHICAGO.—About 25,000 invitations have been sent to distinguished guests to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Chicago Exposition next October. The invitation-card to President Harrison was a gorgeous affair. The words are in Old English letters, heightened with gold and colours, and in pen-work branches of fan and fern palms. The invitation is in album form, richly bound in brown seal, with watered-silk linings. In the centre appears the President's monogram in large solid-silver letters, with the dates "1492-1892" worked in, richly chased. The corners of the cover are protected by silver filigree work.

DIDN'T HAVE HIS SHOOTING-IRON HANDY.—The attention of the State Department in Washington has been directed to an assault alleged to have been committed upon Mr. J. H. Stallman, of the New York wholesale drug firm of Stallman & Fulton, by the American Consul in Bremen, Mr. Hugo M. Starkloff, who hails from St. Louis. Mr. Stallman, in a letter to his partner, which the latter appears to have handed to the American papers, writes that he called upon the Consul to see about the certification of invoices, and remarked that he had had no difficulty anywhere except in Bremen. The Consul, it is said, became abusive and said, "That is a lie!" "I told him," writes Mr. Stallman, "to moderate his language, when he became more emphatic, and said, 'I repeat it is a lie!' I then told him, 'You are no gentleman!' Then he went for me with his fists. I could not defend myself, having my hat in one hand and umbrella in the other. I did not feel his blows, though. If I had had a revolver I should probably have shot him; but he is a powerful man, and I got to the door as soon as I could. A nice experience this, but I am not through with him yet."

DRUG CULTIVATION IN THE CAMEROONS.—Dr. Preuss, the botanist of the German colony of the Cameroons, has just sent to his Government a report on the prospects of the cultivation of economic products in that colony. Among the non-indigenous plants with which experiments have been made are guarana, pepper, ginger, vanilla, cinchona, annatto, Peruvian balsam, and guaiac. Dr. Preuss also recommends the planting of non-indigenous plants like camphor-tree, ipecacuanha, jalap, and calumba, as well as of the native but only wild-growing strophanthus and kola plants. Among the cultivated medicinal plants guarana has prospered exceedingly, and of ginger a first small crop has already been gathered and preserved. Unfortunately the origin of the particular variety of this plant grown in the Cameroons has not yet been determined. Vanilla was formerly cultivated to some small extent, but unfortunately all the plants have been killed by the sea-breezes. A fresh supply has recently been imported from St. Thomé and will

be grown in a sheltered position, where it is hoped that it will succeed. Cinchona Calisaya has been planted at Buea, in the highlands of the interior, and is doing well there.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN U.S.A.—A Bill was introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives early this month for the purpose of controlling by taxation the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. It is proposed to institute a Board of medical and chemical experts to "fix all standards of medicines and drugs" used in the States, which Board would also be empowered to grant licences to "manufacturers, manipulators, compounders, mixers, and makers of all patent and proprietary medicines." This licence would cost \$96 a year. Every packet, &c., of patent medicine would also be taxed to the extent of 5 per cent. of its retail value, by means of an adhesive stamp. Further, all proprietary articles shall be submitted to the Board of experts, and if pronounced healthful shall be permitted to be sold, but no formula shall be made public unless it is found that the article is not made in accordance with the formula. The term proprietary drug and medicine is defined as "all articles of drug and medicine manufactured and exposed for sale with the name of any individual, firm, or corporation attached thereto, or printed thereon, or any article of drug, medicine, cosmetic, perfumery or any article prepared therefrom and sold under a patent or proprietary brand." The Bill was introduced by Mr. Meredith. It is a monstrous measure for an enlightened assembly to have brought before it, and the *Pharmaceutical Record* plainly states that "it is a scheme either to levy contributions from interested parties or to place patronage for more official positions, or both."

THE DRUG TRADE IN INDIA.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, May 7.

THE BEECHAM SPECIAL.—Mr. Glover, the special representative of Mr. Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens, has been out in India this season.

PROGRESS OF "THE STORES" IN INDIA.—In *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of January 2 it was stated that the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, of Queen Victoria Street, had opened here. Apparently the business done satisfies the management, for they have now opened another branch at Karachi, where there is already an European pharmacy—Mr. Speechly's. The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Stores of the Apollo Bunder have now definitely opened a chemist's department. The general opinion is that neither of the stores sell very cheaply as compared with the Borahs, whom our friends at the Cape detest so much.

ENTERPRISE IN THE HILLS.—The fortunate mortals who have pharmacies in the hill stations are now making hay while the sun shines. One of the most charming of hill stations is Naini Tal, and one of the most enterprising druggist firms in India is that of Messrs. Morrison & Co. (Limited) of that place. The managers of this firm publish a weekly paper called *The Naini Tal Gazette and Ranikhet Advertiser*. This is the only instance of an Indian drug firm having control of a paper. Messrs. Morrison & Co. employ two qualified English chemists. There is another druggist's shop in the station, that of Messrs. Appleby & Co., whose headquarters are at Bareilly.

INFINGERING THE OPIUM ACTS.—The opium law is a very vexatious one for druggists in India. It prohibits the supply, to any person, of more than 4 oz. of the drug or its preparations at a time, and recently many druggists, who pleaded ignorance of this law, have been fined for breaking it. The opium used must be purchased from the Government dépôt, and must bear a seal. Two pounds of opium were discovered in the shop of Messrs. Hurjee Mooljee & Co., the largest retail native druggists in Bombay, without seals. Contraband! of course, said the Government, only—unfortunately for the Government officials—it was proved to have been delivered by themselves, and without seals. If the people in England who agitate for the abolition of the opium traffic only know the difficulty there is in getting opium in India at all, even for medicinal purposes, they would admit

that the Government does not, at any rate, force its own subjects to buy opium, although it may encourage a Chinese trade in the drug for financial reasons.

MR. JOHN BRISTED, manager of Messrs. Kemp & Co. (Limited), whose recent marriage has already been recorded in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, gave on Saturday, April 9, his last bachelor dinner, entertaining the assistants in the firm, with whom he has always been on the most excellent terms. At the wedding the mnccadams (foremen), hamals (porters), mnssauls (lamp men), and others presented Mr. Bristed with an illuminated address composed by themselves in "English as she is wrote."

CASTOR OIL GOING OUT OF USE.—For very many years this oil has been in very large demand for lubricating purposes in India, being in use by all the principal railway companies. A rapid change, however, is now commencing, as it is being displaced for that purpose by American and Canadian petroleum oils.

THE RUPEE AND ASSISTANTS' SALARIES.—The silver rupee continues to decline in value. Nominally to-day worth 2s. it is worth but 1s. 3½d., and when one sees that there are found young men quite willing to come out to India for a salary of 100 such rupees a month on a three years' engagement, as a gentleman recently did to the first chemist's firm of Madras, one wonders how terribly overcrowded a profession pharmacy must have become at home. It should be added, however, that Madras, "the benighted Presidency" as it is called here, has the reputation of being the part of India where salaries are lowest in all branches.

NEW SHOPS IN BOMBAY.—Yet two more pharmacies have opened their doors in Bombay. One is a really fine shop, fitted up by Europeans for native gentlemen, Messrs. Ednljee Brothers, who are to be complimented for placing in the very centre of the bazaar a handsome modern establishment, contrasting severely with the squalid drug stores all around it. The other pharmacy is a European one—viz., Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s, in the fort. This firm commenced business with a stock of drugs procured from a German house, which has now a large connection in India.

GOVERNMENT QUININE.—Quinine is as needful almost as food or shelter to the Bengal ryot, and the Government of the Presidency is now turning it out in large quantities at the Darjeeling factory. According to the new scheme it will be arranged in packets containing 5 grains each, and sold at a pice a packet (less than half a farthing). It is sold at post and public offices, police thannas, and Government dispensaries.

DR. WARDEN, one of the authors of *Pharmacographia Indica*, has been appointed medical storekeeper at Calcutta, and Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, Secretary to the Civil Administrative Officer in Burma, is his successor as chemical examiner for Bengal.

A BIG DOSE OF ANTIFEBRIN.—A Bengali baboo at a factory was down with fever, and was given a bottle of antifebrin and told to weigh himself out 4 grains. By some process of mental arithmetic peculiarly his own, the baboo at once conceived that 16 grains make 1 oz., and that therefore 4 grains equal ¼ oz. This he took, but he was able to send word to the manager in the course of the day that, although at the point of death at 2 P.M., thanks to the sahib's wonderful medicine the fever had entirely left him. He still lives to tell the tale.

HYOSCINE is a good and safe hypnotic within certain lines. Dr. Herbert Evans, of Goring-on-Thames, had an unhappy experience with it. His patient was a *delirium tremens* one, from which we may conclude that he was an adult. Chloral, bromides, and morphia failed to produce sleep, so hyoscine was given, 3 minims of a 1-per-cent. solution at night, 5 minims having been given in the course of the day. The patient rapidly became comatose, with dilated pupils and arteries, rapid pulse, congested face, hot, dry skin, and rapid and deep breathing. Morphia was injected, but without improvement, and recovery was only brought about by the injection of pilocarpine. The general health of the patient improved under strychnine, extract of red cinchona, &c., so that in a short time he was able to indulge in shooting and billiards, and seemed to have no craving for liquor.

Notes of Nobelties.

VOGELER CURATIVE COMPOUND.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., the proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil, in response to the frequently expressed demand for some co-operation with the trade on the part of patent-medicine proprietors, announce this week a comprehensive experiment which they intend to carry out, and by which they will test whether chemists who remonstrate with proprietors on allowing their articles to be cut, can and will assist the sale of an article if protected. They are bringing out a curative compound on which they will allow and ensure 25 per cent. profit. They will advertise the article well, and they will take back unsold stock. They will give this plan a three-months' trial, and will continue it if they find that chemists are on their side. During the three months they will directly canvass 5,000 chemists for their opinions, and they invite, besides, communications on the subject of this enterprise. They promise to report their experiences in this Journal, and we can promise them that a great deal of interest will be taken in their revelations. We note that Mr. Geddes, the European manager of the company, declares his intention to personally interview 2,000 chemists in the three months. That means an average of 25 per day. Mr. Geddes is an active man; but unless he intends to abandon all his other business entirely, his chances for a summer holiday in 1892 are rather scarce.

A SECURE PUNGENT.

THIS illustration speaks for itself. It is an exact reproduction of a smelling-bottle just brought out by Messrs.



Breidenbach & Co., Greek Street, Soho Square, W. The object of the metallic collar round the neck of the bottle is to keep the stopper in, no matter what position the bottle may be in. It does this in virtue of the fact that the collar is of smaller circumference than the stopper, but it yields to the latter on pressure, and when once the stopper is pressed "home" it will not come out again except it is pulled out. The feature of the present sample is that the collar is made of sterling silver, and

yet the whole thing, after filling, can be sold at a couple of shillings.

WYETH'S BEEF-JUICE.

THIS preparation is manufactured by Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia, and is placed on the market in this country through Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W. We have examined the juice and find that it has distinctive peculiarities which arrest attention, and which are likely to gain for it a large measure of esteem from the medical profession. In the first place, it will be noted that it is an uncooked or raw-beef preparation, yet it is totally devoid of the flavour of raw beef; indeed, by some subtle artifice the odour and taste of essence of beef have been

imparted to it. Secondly, it is a brilliant reddish-brown, syrupy fluid, sp. gr. 1.242, which mixes clear with all proportions of distilled water. Diluted to the extent of 1 in 10 with water, and heated, coagulation begins at about 180° F., the albumenoid elements separating out in granulated form. The undiluted juice solidifies on heating. Obviously, therefore, the juice represents the fluid constituents of beef in an unaltered state. Thirdly, it is claimed for the preparation that it contains the hæmoglobin of the meat unaltered. We have been able to satisfy ourselves that this is so, and, taken as a whole, especially keeping in mind the superior palatability of the preparation, we have here a highly nutritious and restorative food. It is put up in original and distinctive style.

PATENT DOUCHE TOOTH-BRUSH.

THE young lady who has been so happily caught at her toilet by our artist finds her dentifrice ready laid on in the little cistern attached to the wall. The tooth-brush hooks on to the cistern when not in use, and when taken off and held



in position for action, a steady flow of dentifrice water passes through the tube and the stem, and *via* small perforations among the bristles of the brush. This provides a refreshing morning douche for the teeth in the simplest way. The arrangement is patented, and the whole affair, neatly packed into a little box, sells for 1s. 6d. retail. Any of the sundries houses will supply it.

Trade Notes.

THE SOUTHERN DRUG CO., which eleven months since opened a London branch at Camberwell, intends setting up two or three other metropolitan establishments shortly. The company has, besides, pharmacies at Southampton, Bournemouth, and Poole.

MR. R. J. REUTER, the agent in this country for the 4,711 Eau de Cologne, and for Dr. Eichhoff's superfatted medicated soaps, is removing his offices from Basinghall Street to 62 New Bond Street, where Mr. Mühlens is about to open a retail establishment.

MESSRS. HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., of New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the Eau de Cologne made by J. M. Farina, "Gegenüber dem Friesenplatz," Cologne. They publish a price-list this week.

THE Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, have made a net profit of 2,254,059m. during the year 1891. This amount they propose to spend as follows: 1,620,000m.

to the shareholders, being 18 per cent. dividend, against 17 per cent. for 1890; 100,000m. to the benevolent fund for workmen and clerks; 70,000m. bonuses to employés, and 200,000m. to reserve.

MESSRS. J. W. DRYSDALE & CO., of 8 Creechurch Lane, E.C., have bought from Messrs. T. Stone & Co. the business, plant, and lease of their foundry and engineering-works at Gravesend, and will carry on the business under their own name, with Mr. Mackenzie Drysdale as superintending engineer. They intend to make plant for chemical manufacturers a speciality.

MESSRS. A. ROWLAND & SONS have brought out a show-card in pink and gold representing a lovely young lady in ball-room costume, and with a peach-blossom skin, to advertise their famous Kalydor. She has evidently been using the Odonto and the Macassar also. Any chemist who will show the card can get one by applying to 20 Hatton Garden. It is very attractive and stylish.

WE hear from Spratts Patent (Limited), that they have recently brought out a new poultry food, chicken meal, which is adapted for feeding chicks from the shell. This meal is a finer variety of the company's poultry meal, and, like it, is a cooked food which is digested and assimilated quickly, thus ensuring rapid growth and vigour. The company make a variety of foods for poultry and feathered game, which, owing to their intrinsic value, are very popular with poultry rearers and game-keepers, and there are few lines of goods which chemists can take up with so much advantage. The foods are put up in bags varying in size from 7 lbs. to 1 cwt., and they only require store-room as the company are liberal in supplying sample packets, for distribution amongst likely customers, literature, and show-cards. Those who have not yet stocked the foods should write to the company for samples, along with which they should ask for copies of "The Common Sense of Poultry Keeping," or "The Common Sense of Pheasant Rearing," either of which shows the nature of the business which may be expected, while the booklets give excellent practical advice.

Personalities.

MR THOMAS DAVIES, chemist, Rhymney, has been elected a member of the Bedwellty School Board.

MR. J. J. MATTHIAS, chemist, has been elected a member of the Lewisham Vestry for the Lewisham ward, receiving exactly 500 votes at the poll.

MR. W. BUTCHER, chemist, of 33 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, has been elected a member of the Lewisham Vestry for the Blackheath ward of the parish.

THE Sheffield Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. Herbert Autcliffe dispenser for the Firvale workhouse. There was a considerable number of applicants for the post.

THE Dartford Union Board of Guardians have resolved to seal a contract with Messrs. Wilson & Botwood, chemists, of Spital Street, Dartford, for the supply of drugs, dispensing, &c., for the infirmary, for six months for 15*l*.

THE chemist's shop at 111 Icknield Road, Birmingham, formerly in the hands of Mr. Bolas, and afterwards, for a short time, in the possession of Mr. Dancer, who, not being qualified, sold it to Mr. William Westhead, has been closed. The stock and fittings were sold by auction last week.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO have offered to contribute 5*l*. per annum towards the cost of maintaining a steam fire-engine and fire-brigade for the town of Dartford. They have also written a strong letter to the local authorities of Dartford, complaining of a serious nuisance on a wharf, caused by the accumulation of manure, and the Board has decided to put a stop to the cause of the complaint.

AMONG the honours conferred on the occasion of the Queen's birthday are knighthoods to Dr. George Johnson

F.R.S., physician extraordinary to Her Majesty; to Frederick Bateman, M.D., a Norwich physician; and to Robert Micks, secretary of the Excise Department of the Board of Inland Revenue. Dr. John Evans, treasurer of the Royal Society, and president elect of the Society of Chemical Industry, and Mr. Courtenay Boyle, assistant secretary to the Board of Trade, get a K.C.B. each; and Mr. William Clayton Pickersgill, Vice-Consul at Madagascar, who some time since sent us some interesting information on drugs cultivated in that island, is made a C.B. Mr. W. T. Thistleton-Dyer, of Kew, who is already C.M.G., acquires the further distinction of C.I.E.

DEATHS.

DALGLEISH.—At Sydney, N.S.W., on April 18, Alexander Dalgleish, chemist, son of Mr. William Dalgleish, cork manufacturer, Dalkeith.

DYMOCK.—Pharmacognosy has lost one of its most brilliant exponents through the death of Dr. Dymock, whose writings are familiar to every Anglo-Indian and British pharmacist. Brigade Surgeon William Dymock died on Friday, April 29, at his residence, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Mr. Dymock was not an old man, but those who were personally acquainted with him could see some years ago that his constitution had suffered severely from his constant residence in a hot climate. Mr. Dymock arrived in India in the Mutiny year, 1857, and after several appointments in different positions, one of which was as surgeon to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital, he was finally, in 1870, appointed to the post of principal medical storekeeper to the Government of Bombay, and in this post he remained for twenty years, until his retirement in 1890. This appointment was most congenial to his tastes. Naturally of an investigating turn of mind, he was now enabled to pursue a course of research in pharmacognosy which has been of great value to the pharmaceutical world. The unrivalled facilities for such investigation Mr. Dymock possessed as chief of a Government dépôt for the collection of drugs resulted in the publication of his work "The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India," first published in Bombay in 1883, and which ran through two editions. Afterwards, Mr. Dymock, with the co-operation of Mr. D. Hooper, of Ootacamund, and of Dr. Warden, of Calcutta, commenced the publication of that great work, the "Pharmacographia Indica," which is now in course of publication. Mr. Dymock's opinion on drugs was sought for by scientists from all parts of the world. Burial in India takes place within twenty-four hours after death, so that only a few among the doctors, late subordinates in the Byculia store, and Dr. Weir, the health officer of Bombay, were in time to follow the body to its last resting-place. In 1868 Mr. Dymock served as one of the reporters upon the Indian Pharmacopœia Committee, and for many years he also acted as Professor of Materia Medica at the Grant Medical College in Bombay. Mr. Dymock was an M.R.C.S., Eng., and, in 1880 was chosen an hon. member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In 1887 he received the distinguished honour of the award of the Hanbury gold medal in recognition of his pharmaceutical work in India. Though best known as a pharmacognocist, Mr. Dymock also excelled in a knowledge of the native languages of India.

LYON.—At Great Yarmouth, on May 20, Mr. Robert Lyon, chemist and druggist, late of Upper Brook Street, Ipswich. Aged 67. Mr. Lyon carried on an extensive business in Ipswich for nearly thirty-five years, and only lately retired.

SIDEBOTTOM.—At New Mills, near Stockport, on May 15, Mr. William Sidebottom, chemist and druggist. Aged 67. Mr. Sidebottom had been a prominent figure in the public life of New Mills for a quarter of a century, and was chairman of the local board for many years.

YOUNG.—Mr. J. C. Young, who has for many years carried on business as a chemist and druggist at Bishop's Waltham. Aged 74.

FOR HABITUAL ABORTION asafoetida pills (1½ grain in each) are used with great success in Italy. One pill is taken every second day while the critical period is on, then only one in every ten days.

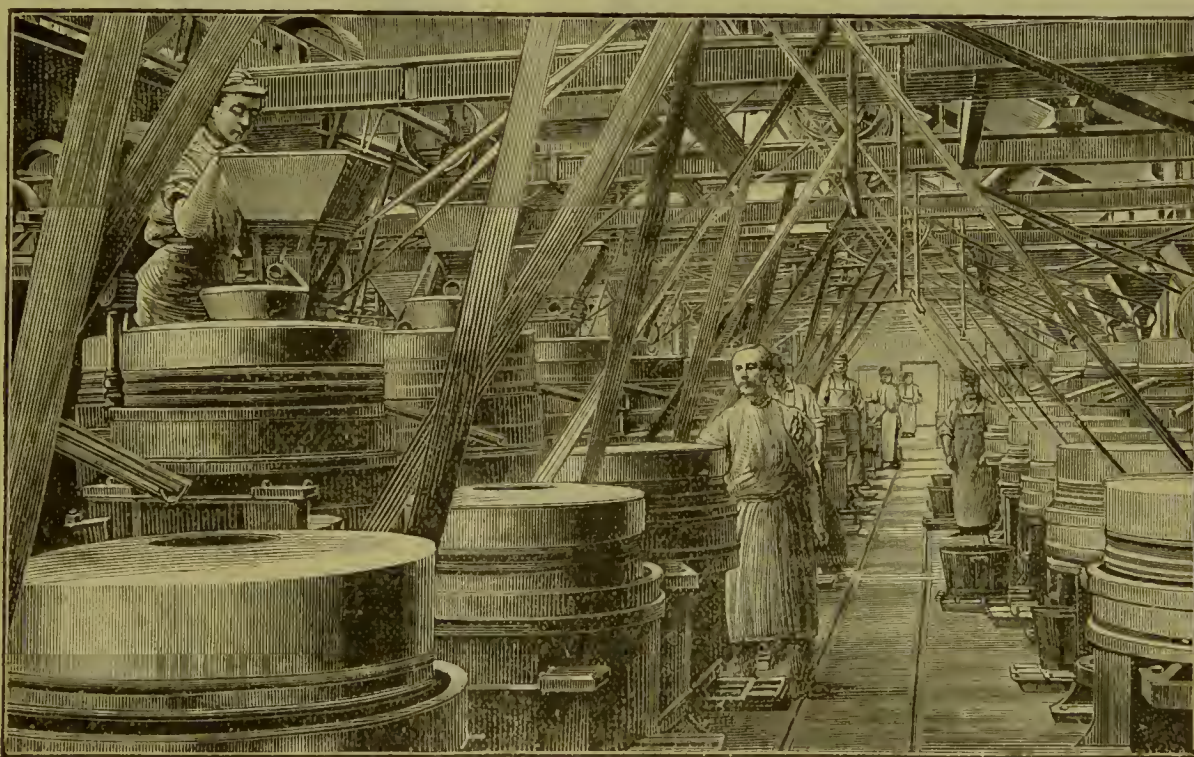
A COCOA FACTORY.

In an attractively written and freely illustrated shilling book, entitled "Cocoa: All About it," by Historicus, the author gives some interesting details concerning Messrs. Cadbury's great factory at Bournville, near Birmingham.

The surroundings of the place have a charm of their own that banishes the thought of smoke and machinery, and gives quite a zest for the inspection of this happy and busy scene of labour. Bournville is certainly a model factory, both for its size and its completeness, and because it contains the most modern improvements in the application of machinery for the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. Five tall chimneys and some acres of warehouses and workshops divided by streets, connected by bridges, and intersected by railway lines, give some idea as to the extent of the works, but for all this our first impression on being taken through the porter's lodge was that of entering into a garden with a welcome of the sweet breath of flowers and the song of birds; for we have to pass by the girls' garden and playground, which is well planted and bordered on three sides by trees and shrubs, while the plantations of Bournbrook

residences pay 5s. to 6s. per week. To each house is apportioned a front and back garden, and the tenants are enabled to grow their own vegetables and fruit, and decorate the front parterres with flowers.

The author thus describes the manufacture. The cocoa arrives in sacks weighing from 1 to 2 cwt., and as it varies considerably in kind and quality, it has to be stacked in large piles ready to undergo the first process of sifting and picking, so that no unsound berry or other foreign material is passed into the roasting-room. The sieves used for this process are long barrels on a slight incline, which slowly revolve and sort the nuts into various sizes, while at the same time they remove dust or smaller matter that may come with them. By an automatic process the nuts are carried into the hoppers of the roaster, three of which are each capable of roasting 1 ton at a time. These rotate slowly and are roasted by high pressure steam, being especially adapted for a particular purpose of manufacture. There are two other ways used of roasting cocoa, by more direct and intense heat, and which is of course a quicker process than by high-pressure steam. So important is this process that very careful attention is necessary, and experienced workmen, whose judgment is almost unerring, are entrusted to superintend the roasting.



GRINDING COCOA.

Hall give the substantially country surroundings of which it boasts. One of the sights of Bournville is to see the girls in their white costumes, after dinner, sitting to read under the trees, or enjoying in other ways a breath of fresh air. The name "Bournville" was suggested by the immediate contiguity of the pretty streamlet known as the "Bourn," which meanders through the estate and forms the northern boundary of the factory. This rippling rivulet adds to the attractiveness of the locality, and is regarded with no little satisfaction by the disciples of Isaac Walton, who recognise in the pretty trout stream an important feature which often gladdens the heart of the angler. On ground contiguous to the factory, and bordering on the road which runs on the southern side of the works, Messrs. Cadbury have built sixteen semi-detached villa residences, which are inhabited by their most prominent hands—workmen who have shown by their general demeanour, diligence in business, and assiduity that they are worthy the consideration their employers have evinced for their interests. These villas are model residences, let at a comparatively small rental; they are well built of brick in two colours, fitted internally with taste, and each would easily bring a rent of 40l. per annum in the suburbs of the metropolis. The inhabitants of these

It is requisite for those who have charge of this department to determine the precise period at which the nuts are sufficiently roasted, for the quality and rich aromatic flavour of the cocoa depend greatly upon this. A miscalculation in time would tend to spoil the cocoa; but it is satisfactory to know that mishaps rarely happen, and so practised are the hands responsible for the roasting that the work is, as a rule, admirably done and the flavour of the nut is invariably preserved. In connection with this process, methods of treatment peculiar to the establishment are successfully adopted. After being roasted the nuts are placed in trays of considerable superficial dimensions to cool. The fresh air speedily reduces the temperature of the cocoa-beans, and they are then ready to be what is technically termed "broken down." The now crisp, roasted nuts are placed in a hopper and afterwards raised by an elevator, and passed through a machine which gently cracks them, disengaging the hard, thin skin, which by this means can be separated from the nutritive portion of the nut—viz., the rich, glossy kernel, known in the market as cocoa-nibs. The separation is effected by a winnowing-machine. From the outlet of the cracking-machine the husk and nut are carried to a point over the winnower, and as the cracked nuts fall, the powerful

blast of this machine blows away the husk from the nut, and the latter falls into a receptacle in the form of nibs, which are sorted by a *diviseur*. The husk, or shell, is sent off to Ireland and elsewhere to be used as a light, but by no means unpalatable, table decoction, under the designation of "miserables." The mill-room, into which we now pass, is a very spacious and well-arranged apartment, in which numerous machines are employed in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate, the most approved modern mechanical appliances having been introduced. In this room three long lines of millstones are at work crushing the nibs, which are fed into a hopper, from whence they pass between granite millstones. As these stones are heated the nibs are reduced to a creamy fluid, which flows into a receptacle. The nibs are hard and brittle before they are crushed, but after a few minutes grinding the oil they contain is disengaged by the heat and an oleaginous paste is produced. From this fluid the cocoa-butter is extracted by means of a certain process—a speciality of the firm—and the substance is left perfectly dry. This is speedily reduced to an impalpable powder, and the well-known and absolutely pure cocoa-essence, for which the firm is so celebrated, is complete. It should be explained here that there are three forms in which absolutely pure cocoa can be used—namely, 1st, the cocoa-nib before grinding into a paste, prepared for drinking by making an infusion from them by boiling in water; 2nd, the cocoa-nib ground into a paste and solidifying into a hard cake and retaining all the butter: this is not soluble in boiling water; 3rd, the cocoa-essence, which is practically soluble, containing a larger proportion of flesh-forming substance.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

NIEVSKY'S PROCESS.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a successful demonstration of Nievsky's ferrotype dry-plate process at Mr. Nievsky's studio, Shepherd's Bush. This is a process in which Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield is interested as the sole agent.

BROWN COLOUR FOR LANTERN-SLIDES.

Much is said and written about toning lantern-slides, and with some makes of plates it is possible to get a considerable range of colour; still, there is no doubt that the most popular tone for slides at the present time is a sepia brown. Mr. Alfred Stieglitz has obtained such a tone with the following formula:—

	Parts
Hydroquinine	1
Sulphite of soda	4
Carbonate of potash	3
Water	85

In practice 1 part of this solution is used with 4 of water; the exposure, he says, should be four times as long as would be necessary to obtain a black tone with the normal developer.

ANOTHER COMPRESSED DEVELOPER.

Mr. T. H. Powell, of 116 Denmark Hill, S.E., has introduced a new compressed developer, which he calls the "Shutter." It is very active for instantaneous work, the negatives having a clean steel-grey colour. The developer proper is compressed into tablets, and the accelerator is in the form of a dry powder; it is, therefore, quite under control, and for the tourist will be found of great service.

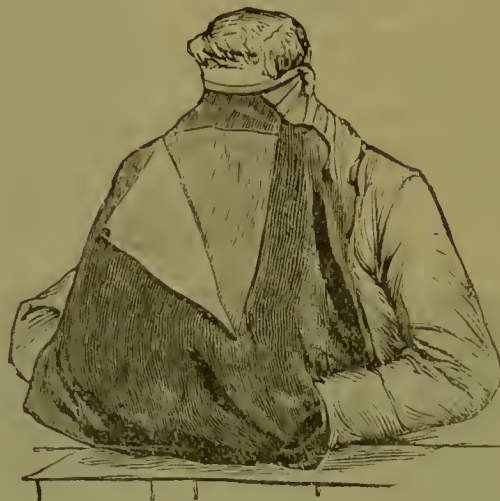
COLD-BATH PLATINOTYPE PROCESS.

At the recent Camera Club Conference, Mr. Willis, of the Platinotype Company, demonstrated the improvements he had made in the cold-bath platinotype process. The examples shown at the Conference were most admirable; considerable range of tone was secured both in browns and blacks. At one time as high a temperature as 170° Fahr. was required in the hot-bath process, but the temperature has been steadily decreased to 90° Fahr. by the alterations in the coating of the paper and the preparation of the bath. Mr.

Willis has now succeeded in making a paper which will work in a bath at a minimum of 43° Fahr. Although with ordinary paper the printing values are considerably reduced at a low temperature, this is not the case with the new paper. In developing the latter either potassium oxalate or a phosphate and oxalate bath may be used.

A POCKET CHANGING-BAG.

Those who are out for the day with the camera know the usefulness of a changing-bag; many have been invented, but few can be voted a success. Messrs. Dollond & Co., 35 Ludgate Hill, E.C., have just placed upon the market one of quite novel form, which retails at 7s. 6d., weighs only a



few ounces, and packs into a very small compass. The bag fastens round the head, allowing the eyes and lower part of the face to go inside the bag. There are two sleeve-holes through which the plates are passed. By the aid of elastic these are made to fit tightly round the wrist.

DEVELOPER FOR INSTANTANEOUS WORK.

Chemists who sell photographic material are often asked for a one-solution developer. The following is a formula for a simple developer for instantaneous work:—

	Parts
Sodium sulphite	40
Hot distilled water	100
Eikonogen	10
Caustic potash	10

In working, dilute with from three to ten times the quantity of water, according to the required degree of contrast.

PHOTOGRAPHING FLOWERS.

No worker in photography has produced more beautiful photographic studies of flowers than Mr. John Carpenter, of Clapton. His method of procedure is as follows:—He works in a greenhouse, setting up a dark background, and using Edwards's isochromatic plates, and develops with pyro. and ammonia. His lantern-slides, which have taken many prizes, are upon Thomas's or Edwards's plates, developed with the following formula:—

Eikonogen	120 grains
Sulphite of soda	1 oz.
Carbonate of potash	120 grains
Bromide of potash	5 "
Water, to make	10 oz.

He advises that the eikonogen and sulphite of soda should be dissolved separately in hot water; then mix, and add the bromide and carbonate of potash.

A TRIPOD WITH FIXED HEAD AND SCREW.

Photographers like as little to carry as possible, and Messrs. W. Braham & Co., 28 Vyse Street, Birmingham, are placing upon the market a tripod which weighs complete with head only 2½ lbs.; it can be put ready for use in as short a time as it takes to open an umbrella. For hand-camera work and sizes up to half-plate, this tripod will be found most saleable.



The following applications for Patents have been registered at the Patent office.

Acid, Oxalic and Cellulose.—3,880.—February 27 1892.—E. Rijan.

Aërated-water Apparatus.—769.—January 14, 1892.—W. Edney. Improved guard for "turnover" mineral and aërated water filling machines.—3,086.—February 17, 1892.—G. Bowen, C. Samson, and J. Samson. Machinery for filling aërated liquids into bottles and for syringing the same.—4,354.—March 4, 1892.—W. Durant. Machines for charging bottles with aërated waters.—4,637.—March 9, 1892.—J. Pullman and H. Lane. Apparatus for producing aërated beverages.—5,021.—March 15, 1892.—T. H. Hayes. Syphon filling machine.

Aërated Waters.—2,817.—February 13, 1892.—A. W. Orr and F. H. Orr. Soda and other mineral waters and the mode of preparing same.

Anti-pyretic, &c.—3,147.—February 13, 1892.—A. Bang. An anti-pyretic and anti-neuralgic chinolin derivative and processes for the production of the same.

Atomizer.—3,877.—February 27, 1892.—W. W. Horn.

Baby Comforter.—6,400.—April 2, 1892.—J. Leachman.

Beverage.—3,667.—February 25, 1892.—A. R. Waddell.

Bottle-stoppers.—5,114.—March 15, 1892.—J. S. Davison.

Bronchitis Kettle.—4,669.—March 9, 1892.—G. R. Seton. Bronchitis and disinfecting kettle.

Carbonic Acid.—3,491.—February 23, 1892.—The Manchester Oxygen (Brin's Patent) Company (Limited), and W. M. Jackson.

Carbonated Water.—4,769.—March 10, 1892.—M. L. Orr. Medicinal carbonated water.

Chemicals.—2,415.—February 8, 1892.—J. Wetter. Obtaining alkali-phosphates from neutral or acid alkali-sulphates.—2,991.—February 16, 1892.—J. J. Knight. Treatment of chloride of ammonium produced in the manufacture of soda by the ammonia soda process to obtain carbonate of ammonia and chlorine.—3,092.—February 17, 1892.—R. L. Barr, J. Macfarlane, E. J. Mills, and S. Young. Improvements in obtaining cyanides.—4,851.—March 11, 1892.—F. Ellershausen. Soda and potash.—5,245.—March 17, 1892.—J. Pedder. Production of caustic soda and carbonate of soda by electrolysis, and apparatus therefor.—5,425.—March 19, 1892.—J. C. Ody. Caustic soda.—6,139.—March 30, 1892.—J. C. Ody. Carbonate of soda.—6,288.—April 1, 1892.—H. C. Bull. Manufacture of alkalies, chlorine, and hydrogen by electrolysis.

Chemical Apparatus.—3,512, 3,514.—February 23, 1892.—G. D. Davis. Process of electrolysing alkaline salts.

Corn Plaisters.—2,465.—February 9, 1892.—L. Thomasso. Corn and bunion shields or plaisters.

Disinfectants, &c.—3,933.—February 29, 1892.—G. Kraemer. Preparation of sulphonate salts from phenylised ethane derivatives and the preparation of disinfectants therefrom.—3,977.—March 1, 1892.—S. Armitage and A. Gadot. Compound for disinfecting, deodorising, antiseptic, preservative and similar purposes.—5,036.—March 15, 1892.—J. B. Dewhurst. Compound for disinfecting and other purposes.

Dispensing-apparatus.—2,523.—February 9, 1892.—W. M. Fowler.

Electrical Appliance.—2,393.—February 8, 1892.—W. Grigg. Method of and Appliances for using electricity as a medicinal agent.

Embrocation.—2,597.—February 10, 1892.—J. Hill.

Embrocation specially applicable to cases of bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, and sprains.

Eucalyptus Speciality.—4,060.—March 2, 1892.—H. Boisselier. Application of eucalyptus to smoking.

Feeding bottle.—3,199.—February 18, 1892.—R. J. Knight. "Eureka" feeding-bottle.

Feeding-bottle Regulator.—3,418.—February 22, 1892.—T. W. Taylor. Liquid food regulator for attachment to the supply tube of a child's feeding-bottle.

Filters.—2,500.—February 9, 1892.—H. H. Lake.—2,721.—February 11, 1892.—R. Roch-Brault.—3,708.—February 25, 1892.—F. H. Danchell. Cleaning and revivifying of charcoal in filters for saccharine juice, water and other liquids, and in and connected with the construction of such filters.—4,107.—March 2, 1892.—W. M. Radcliffe.—4,506.—March 7, 1892.—G. S. F. Hill. Improved circulating filter for domestic purposes.

Flesh Rubbers.—3,405.—February 22, 1892.—J. Favets.

Inhalers, &c.—4,207.—March 3, 1892.—J. A. Forret. Apparatus for the production and administration of chloride of ammonium by inhalation.—5,234.—March 16, 1892.—A. Gorhan.—5,751.—March 23, 1892.—A. L. Lönnerberg.—6,171.—March 30, 1892.—J. A. Peron. Inhalers and respirators.

Insecticide, &c.—3,029.—February 16, 1892.—H. H. Lake. Insecticide and fertiliser.

Lintment.—5,715.—March 23, 1892.—A. J. Boulton. For the cure of spavin, rheumatism, chilblains, and similar disorders.—6,247.—March 31, 1892.—S. C. Hood.

Meat Extract.—2,421.—February 8, 1892.—J. F. Boesen.

Metal Polish.—4,056.—March 1, 1892.—F. Lewis. Composition for cleaning and polishing brass and other metal surfaces.

Ointment.—1,780.—January 29, 1892.—T. Smith.

Perfumes.—20,851.—November 30, 1891.—R. A. Chesebrough.

Pharmaceutical Compounds.—3,435.—February 22, 1892.—B. Willcox.—4,497.—March 7, 1892.—B. Willcox.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Copies of the following may be obtained from the Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., for the prices mentioned, and 1d. extra for postage if required.

1891.

2,252. Typke. Phosphorus compounds.

3,622. Vidal. Methylamines, &c.

4,311. Claus. Soda and potash aluminates, &c.

4,582. Barker. Stoppers for aërated-water bottles, &c.

4,651. Mills. Alkali.

4,730. Marriott. Sulphate of ammonia. 8d.

4,746. Bowen & Minshall. Filling aërated liquids into bottles. 8d.

4,817. Barker (Goodacre). Filters.

4,971. Glover. Bottle-fillers. 6d.

5,088. Munns. Syringe.

5,091. Axford. Cleansing bottles, &c. 8d.

5,131. Lawrence. Applying electricity for therapeutic, &c. purposes. 8d.

5,165. Bonwick. Charging bottles with aërated liquids. 8d.

5,844. Haddock & Leith. Alkali.

1892.

195. Dadisman. Bunion protector.

212. Currie. Producing insoluble chlorides.

279. McKay. Chemical food.

822. Parkinson. Infants' teething-rings.

1,705. Bowering. Soda water bottling-machines.

2,037. Kurman. Infants' feeding-bottles.

2,389. Brunner & Zinner. Sulphate of soda, &c.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within one month of the date of this journal give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1890, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Laek, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," May 4, 1892.)

"OIL OF HEALTH," name, and picture of owner on circular design; for a medicinal oil. By Carl Arndt, Eilbeck, Hamburg. The essential particular is the device, the exclusive right of added matter, except the name, being disclaimed. 162,978.

"KRILLA"; for medicines for human use. By George Brown, 44 and 45 Frank Terrace, Sunderland Road, Gateshead. 163,046.

Picture of female riding on back of bull; and also the words "EUROPA AND THE BULL"; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy, particularly meat extracts and essences, &c. By J. R. Croft and H. H. G. Wells, trading as the Pure Beef Company, 5 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C. 163,250, 163,252.

"PHOSPHO-DENTINE (TRIPLE PYRO-PHOSPHATE)," and sketch of arm and sledge-hammer and anvil; for a new plastic cement for stopping decayed teeth. By G. Smith, 141 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, London. The essential particular is the device, the exclusive right of added matter being disclaimed. 163,247.

"GIBSON, R. G.," and mortar and pestle on black label; for lozenges, &c. By R. Gibson, Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester. The essential particular is the device, the exclusive use of added matter, except the name, being disclaimed. 157,951.

(From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," May 11, 1892.)

"WITTON CASTLE LINIMENT," on diamond-shaped label showing view of Witton Castle; for a liniment. By H. Thorburn & Son, 3 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland. The essential particular is the device, the exclusive use of added matter being disclaimed. 158,752.

"UBONE," and other wording on label; for a medicated food. By Bonnechose & Co., 13 York Street, Liverpool. The essential particular is the word "Ubone," the exclusive use of added matter, except the name, being disclaimed. 162,712.

"TRÉVOLYS"; for perfumery. By Lecaron & Fils, 6 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. 163,031

Picture of three camels and driver; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By Sir H. W. Peek, trading as Peek Bros. & Co., 20 Eastcheap, London. 155,870.

(From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," May 18, 1892.)

Sketch of Mr. Pickwick; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By W. G. Dunn, trading as W. G. Dunn & Co., 18 Katherine Street, Croydon. 163,110.

"MITROTONE"; for medicinal preparations for human use. By M. A. Lilly, 35 Colston Street, St. Augustine's, Bristol. 163,626.

Picture of three camels, and driver; for mineral and scented waters and perfumery. By Sir H. W. Peek, trading as Peek Bros. & Co., 20 Eastcheap, London. 155,908, 155,919.

"CHRYSALIS"; for perfumery and toilet articles, &c. By the Chrysalis Compound Company, 24 Haymarket, London. 162,384.

"BLACKTHORN," and other wording, with sprig of blossom on label; for perfumes made from blackthorn-tree blossoms. By J. C. Conolly, 155 Wavertree Road, Liverpool. 162,418.

BURLINGTON HOUSE ECHOES.

LAST week the Chemical Society had to deplore the loss of one of its most distinguished fellows,

August von Hofmann,

who for many years was an active member of the Society, an office-bearer, and a president. His services to the Society and to science as a whole the Council propose to recognise by presenting Mrs. von Hofmann with an address. This is in preparation by a small committee of the Council, and Professor Crum Brown, after a brief but feeling reference to the famous chemist's career, asked the meeting to authorise it. This was done unanimously and in respectful silence. The communications of the evening were of a somewhat heavy nature. First came

Dr. W. H. Perkin

with a paper on "The Magnetic Rotation of some Acetyl Derivatives." It was a long one, and comparatively few of those present appeared to follow the author, or even to pay close attention to his reasoning. His object was to determine by this peculiar branch of research, of which he is a master, whether certain acetyl derivatives are ketonic or hydroxy compounds. For example, it is an open question whether aceto-acetic ether and levulinic acid are the one or the other, but Dr. Perkin's observations now prove that they are ketonic. He is enabled to do this by examining acetyl-derivatives of the various compounds, and comparing the numbers with the sum of a standard compound whose constitution is known. In the case of the substances mentioned the effect of introducing the acetyl group was to make the numbers high, which agreed with ketonic constitution, for low numbers would have indicated the hydroxy condition. Curiously, however, acetyl-acetone, which he had obtained from Professor Dunstan, gave figures which seemed to show that the ketonic and hydroxy conditions are equally balanced in the molecule, but he is not satisfied with the results, and is following up the matter. After a brief discussion, in which several leading fellows expressed their appreciation of the importance of the results in throwing light upon the constitution of organic compounds,

Professor H. E. Armstrong

made a bold and startling communication regarding "the constitution of coloured nitro-compounds." He said that, as a rule, nitro-compounds are not coloured, but some are—*e.g.*, ortho nitrophenol. This body is intensely yellow. On the other hand para-nitrophenol is colourless. He regarded these coloured bodies as not being phenols at all, but that in their formation the parent substance is transformed into a quinone. Neither the phenol nor the nitro-constituent is associated with colour, but quinone derivatives are coloured as a rule. The fact that salts of para-nitrophenol are highly coloured he considered to be due to the bases introduced being capable of shifting the links of the chain so that the phenol becomes a quinone compound; and, generally, these nitro-derivatives are capable of easy interchange, the introduction of a methyl group sufficing, in the case of ortho nitrophenol, to produce a colourless compound. The discussion brought some support from Dr. Collie, but Professor W. Ramsay pooh-poohed the theory, he being a strong supporter of physical explanations for physical phenomena, and light is one of these. But Professor Armstrong maintained that the whole thing is a question of bonds. Mr. A. R. Ling then gave a resumé of a paper on "The Halogen Derivatives of Quinone," and two other papers on the list had to be taken as read because they were not ready.

Medical Gleanings.

A NEW FEBRIFUGE

has been introduced from Japan in the shape of the leaves of *Magnolia stellata*, Maxim. These have a camphoraceous or cajuput-like odour, and are said to be fairly beneficial in action, but as far as we are aware the drug has not come into the open market.

EUCALYPTUS-OIL IN PHTHISIS.

THERE is a new mode of treating phthisical patients with influenza. It is also good for influenza. Dr. Voigt, of Southampton, makes the suggestion—viz., to give the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* by rectal injection, in ʒss. to ʒj. doses, with an ounce of warm olive oil. In the *Lancet* (page 795) he quotes one case of advanced phthisis which was benefited, and four cases of influenza in which the attacks were shortened and nervous prostration prevented.

LANOLIN IN ITCHING.

IN order to relieve the itching in measles, scarlet-fever, and chicken-pox, Dr. R Klein employs a lanolin ointment containing a large amount of water, and of the following composition, with considerable success:—

Lanolin. anhydr. (Liebreich)	..	..	ʒj.
Vaselin.	..	..	ʒiij.
Aq. destill.	..	..	ʒv.

Misce ter. do fiat unguentum.

The ointment should be applied three times a day, and owing to the large percentage of water it contains, a gradual evaporation of the occluded water occurs after application, and causes a pleasant cooling sensation on the surface of the skin—just as Galen discovered, in other circumstances, many centuries ago.

POTASSIUM-CHLORATE MIXTURES.

M. BROUARDEL, a French pharmacist, has recently stated that children who take the following mixture always die:—

Potassii chloratis	..	..	..	gr. lxxv.
Syrupi..	..	..	..	ʒj.
Aque destillatæ	..	..	..	ʒiv.

M.

Sig.: A dessertspoonful every half-hour.

In support of his statement that this is a fatal mixture, M. Brouardel instances six cases of death. We know that potassium chlorate is a more active substance than it generally gets credit for, but we question if M. Brouardel is quite justified in so strongly condemning the simple combination which he quotes.

STYPTIC COLLOID IN ECZEMA.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON uses styptic colloid as an external application in eczema with every reason for satisfaction. In one instance he painted three-parts of the surface of the body of a patient, suffering from subacute eczema, with the colloid, and by that means afforded a relief which every previous application had failed to give. The colloid may be freely applied with a soft brush over the affected surface. It forms a loose scale mingled with the cutaneous scales and exudation; it causes no irritation, and it may be repeated once daily so long as it is required. Applied to the face it lessens rather than increases the disfiguration. It desquamates, so to speak, from the part covered with it, leaving, ultimately, a natural surface beneath without sign of scar or mark.

PASTA CERATA.

THIS is the name which is given to a new ointment-basis which has been introduced in Germany. The paste is made by heating 3 oz. of yellow wax with a solution of 54 grains of caustic potash in 5 oz. of water. The wax is first melted, and the alkaline solution added, stirring well until a uniform mass is obtained. The potash is just sufficient to saponify the cerotic acid, and the soap formed emulsifies the rest of the wax. The mixture is allowed to stand for two days, then it is passed through an ointment-mill, whereby it acquires the requisite smoothness. Dr. M. Radziejewski, a

leading Berlin eye specialist, prescribes a marvellous eye-salve, made by a leading Berlin apotheker, which has the *pasta cerata* as a basis, and is said to consist of the following:—

	Parts
Hydrargyri oxidii rubri	.. .. 1
Zinci oxidii	.. .. 2
Camphoræ	.. .. 0.5
Acidi asepticini	.. .. 2
Cocainæ hydrochloratis	.. .. 2
Pastæ ceratæ ad	.. .. 100

Misce.

NEW TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

IN a recent issue of the *Lancet* Mr. C. E. Cotes, F.R.C.S., of the London Lock Hospital, describes a new method of treatment which he has adopted for acute gonorrhœa, and which has been very successful in his hands. From the details which we give it will be seen that only those who are skilled in the surgical treatment of urethral complaints can undertake the new treatment. Mr. Cotes first passes (with proper precautions) the endoscopic tube up the urethra, mops the urethra with dry cotton-wool, and examines the extent of the implicated inflammation by means of the electric light. The diseased membrane is again mopped with dry cotton-wool, so as to remove all secretion and clean the surface. Finally, a mop of cotton-wool is saturated with nitrate-of-silver solution (gr. x. to ʒj.) is passed up the endoscopic tube, and the mop and tube are simultaneously withdrawn. A second mop is necessary for the last two inches of the urethra near the meatus, and this concludes the preliminary treatment. The patient is recommended to keep in bed for a day, a saline purgative is given, with an alkaline or copaiba mixture, and Condy's fluid (ʒj. of permanganate to Oj.) is used as an injection. Mr. Cotes gives precise instructions to patients in regard to the manner of injection. First, plain warm water is used, then the Condy, and the quantity injected should not exceed 2 drachms. It is, in Mr. Cotes's opinion, a mistake to use more than this quantity of injection at a time; but the oftener the injection is used the better—six times a day at least. The foregoing is all the treatment adopted. It has been tried in forty-two cases, and all of them were cured within twelve days, on an average; but if the disease is met with within a few days of infection it is possible to eradicate it in forty-eight hours. One advantage of the treatment is that there is no scalding on micturition, and chordee is much reduced. A bacteriological note is appended to the paper, which is written by Mr. Charles Slater, M.B., lecturer on pathology at St. George's Hospital. From this it appears that, previous to the employment of the treatment described above, trials were made of the value of some antiseptic injections. These were not found, however, very satisfactory, whether regarded from the clinical or bacteriological point of view. Of those injections usually employed, a large number, such as the salts of zinc and lead, boric acid, sodium salicylate (5 to 20 per cent.), and carbolic acid (1 per cent.), have practically no bactericidal action. Corrosive-sublimate solution was also tried as an injection; but it took forty days to cure the disease with a solution of 1 in 2,500. It is pointed out that any method of treatment on the old lines cannot succeed rapidly, because the gonococcus rapidly passes into the deep layers of the mucous membrane and into the submucous tissue, where it is shielded from the action of antiseptics and covered by a dense layer of purulent discharge. The effect of the new treatment on the character of the discharge is at once very marked. Examined microscopically, the discharge during the first twenty-four hours after treatment is often chiefly purulent, but in many cases even in so short a time as this there is considerable alteration in the relative number of the pus and epithelial cells. These latter increase rapidly so that in forty-eight hours a specimen of the discharge has the appearance met with during the third or fourth week in cases treated by the usual injection method. This diminution of the cocci goes on rapidly, and their absence from the pus cells and their presence free or in epithelial cells become more marked. In some cases no gonococci can be found forty-eight hours after treatment, and in nearly all cases they are absent after seven days. It is obvious that the local application of silver-nitrate solution has a very powerful effect in causing the elimination of the micro-organisms, and that, whether regarded clinically or microscopically, this treatment is most efficient.

INSECTICIDES.

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular in which particulars are given of the preparation and use of insecticides for the treatment of insect pests in garden and field. We give the more important formulæ, with such descriptions of their properties and directions for use as may be made into a label.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene	2 gals.
Common soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water	1 gal.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for 5 or 10 minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass.

This insecticide acts by contact, and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs, and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate insects, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. For use against scale insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. For most other insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 15 parts of water. For soft insects, like plant lice, the dilution may be carried to from 20 to 25 parts of water.

THE RESIN WASH.

Resin washes vary in efficacy according to the insect treated. Experience has shown that the best formula for the red scale (*Aonidia aurantii*, Maskell) and its yellow variety (*A. citrinus* Coquillett) is as follows:—

Resin in powder	13 lbs.
Caustic soda (70 per cent. strength)	5 "
Fish oil	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts.
Water to make	100 gals.

The necessary ingredients are placed in a kettle and a sufficient quantity of cold water added to cover them: they are then boiled until dissolved, being occasionally stirred in the meantime, and after the materials are dissolved boiling should be continued briskly for about an hour, cold water (not too much) being added in small quantities whenever there are indications of the preparation boiling over. When boiled sufficiently the wash will assimilate perfectly with water, and should then be bottled.

This insecticide acts by contact, and also, in the case of scale insects, by forming an impervious coating which effectually smothers the insects treated. Before being sprayed on the trees the wash is to be mixed with its own volume of boiling water and strained through a fine wire sieve or through a piece of Swiss muslin. This is usually accomplished when pouring the liquid into the spraying-tank, by means of a strainer placed over the opening through which the preparation is introduced into the tank.

A very fine spray is not essential, as the object is not simply to wet the tree, but to thoroughly coat it over with the compound: and this can be best accomplished by the use of a rather coarse spray, which can be thrown upon the tree with considerable force.

FOR SUBTERRANEAN INSECTS.

Recent experiments have shown the practical value of resin compounds against the grape phylloxera, and they are also applicable to the apple-root louse and other underground insects. The cheapest and, at the same time, one of the most satisfactory compounds experimented with is the following:—

Caustic soda (77 per cent.)	5 lbs.
Resin	40 "
Water to make	50 gals.

Dissolve the soda over the fire in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water, add the resin, and after it is dissolved, and while boiling, add water slowly to make 50 gallons of compound.

For use dilute to 500 gallons. Excavate basins about the vines 6 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter, and apply to each vine 5 gallons. The results will be more satisfactory if the treatment is made early in the spring, so that the rain of the season will assist in disseminating the wash about the roots.

The kerosene emulsion is also applicable to certain underground insects in cases where it will not prove too expensive, as, for instance, the grape phylloxera, or where white grubs are infesting a valuable lawn. It may then be used in the proportion of 1 gallon of the emulsion to 15 gallons of water, applied liberally to the soil, and afterwards washed down at frequent intervals with large quantities of water for several days. This can be done only where there is plenty of water at hand, but will be found of great value in special cases.

In some cases bisulphide of carbon may be used for specific and local underground forms. Nests of ants, for instance, may be destroyed by pouring an ounce of this substance into several holes, covering them with a wet blanket for ten minutes, and afterwards exploding the vapour at the mouth of the holes with a torch. Against onion, cabbage, and radish maggots this substance may also be used, by punching a hole with a sharp stick at the base of the plant and pouring in a teaspoonful of the liquid, covering afterwards with earth.

THE ARSENITES.

London purple, Paris green, and white arsenic are of the greatest service against all mandibulate insects, such as larvae and beetles; and they furnish the most satisfactory means of controlling most leaf-feeders, and the best wholesale remedy against the codling moth. Caution must be used in applying them on account of the liability of burning or scalding the foliage.

The poisons should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of from 1 lb. to 100-250 gallons water, and applied with a force-pump or hand-spray nozzle. First make a thick paste with a small quantity of water, and then dilute. When freshly mixed, either London purple or Paris green may be applied to apple, plum, and other fruit-trees, except the peach, at the rate of 1 lb. to 150-200 gallons, the latter amount being recommended for the plum, which is somewhat more susceptible to scalding than the apple. White arsenic does little, if any, injury at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Lime with the mixture of London purple and Paris green may be safely applied at the rate of 1 lb. to 125-150 gallons of water, but it cannot be added to white arsenic, as it makes that poison too active.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS ON THE RIVIERA.

KNOWING how many English assistants there are desirous of obtaining situations in the South of France, but who do not know how to proceed in order to secure a berth, a little information from one who is continually receiving applications—in season and out of season—might be of service in aiding them to get over the difficulty.

Having decided to accept a situation across the Channel, begin (in the month of September) by putting an advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which (without wishing to flatter the editor) is read, I presume, by every English chemist abroad; wait a week, or even longer, for a reply, and do not be discouraged or imagine that your advertisement has not struck the attention of anyone if you do not get an immediate answer, as chemists in general—and continental chemists in particular—are often slow in attending to their correspondence. At the expiration of, say, a fortnight, if you hear of no vacancy, you should communicate with the principal wholesale houses which do an export trade, asking them to give you a list of their "Riviera customers," who usually employ, English assistants, and also to take your name down on their register, and to advise you directly they hear of a suitable opening.

On receiving the list of pharmaciens you should write to several, and, in order to save time, give information respecting your age, height, and qualifications; mention also the name of your last employer, and, if convenient, enclose a recommendation from him, together with your photo, and, above all, a "stamp" for reply—an English stamp, provided the value is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., will do. Many letters are never replied to, simply because a "stamp for reply" has not been enclosed. The value of a single stamp is not a consideration, but when it becomes necessary to reply to a dozen or more applicants at a time it tells up.

Once you are successful in securing a berth, set to work to acquire a little French (provided you are not already acquainted with the language). Should your engagement be with a genuine English chemist, it does not much matter whether you can speak French or not; but should it be with natives who call themselves "first-class English chemists," you will find a knowledge of the language indispensable. Almost all the pharmacies along the Riviera have "English Chemist" stuck up in flaming letters over the door, although the number of Englishmen who are actually in business on the Riviera is small. Hyères, Cannes, Nice, and Mentone—each is provided with a solitary genuine English chemist. Formerly, when English assistants were difficult to procure, employers sometimes allowed travelling expenses one way; at present, unless an assistant returns for several successive seasons, this is no longer the custom.

TO GET TO THE RIVIERA.

Take your ticket (second class, I should recommend) direct to Paris, *via* Dover and Calais or Folkestone and Boulogne; the former route is, of course, the shorter sea-voyage. If you are not a good sailor, take a tumblerful of "Hunyadi water" before starting, and abstain for a day or two previously from milk and eggs. On reaching Paris you will do well to remain there at least one night, so as not to fatigue yourself too much. There are hotels here "pour toutes les bourses."

The station from which you must start for the "Midi" is rather a long distance from that at which you arrived. You drive across Paris to the station of the P. L. M. (Paris, Lyon et la Méditerranée). The fare, second class, to Cannes is about 47. Don't attempt to travel third class on the French lines, as the accommodation is not good. The distance from Paris to Nice is 1,087 kilometres (680 miles). The time required to cover that distance is, by the "rapid," twenty-two hours. It is a long journey, but the lovely scenery which will attract your attention more than compensates for the discomfort of being penned up so long in a railway-carriage.

You will, I am sure, agree with me that the blue sky of the Riviera and the deep-blue tint of the Mediterranean, about which you must have so often read, and of which you have seen paintings and coloured photographs, are even superior in loveliness to anything you could have imagined, and not in any way exaggerated by the skill of the artist, which persons who have never basked in our "golden sun" are wont to suppose.

I have somewhat diverged from my subject, and must apologise. One becomes so enamoured of the country after spending twenty years along the shores of the Mediterranean that one always feels an inclination to "tout," as it were, on its behalf.

Presuming you have followed my "itinéraire," and arrived safely at your destination, I should like, by way of parting, to offer you a little advice, which you will find to your advantage if you act up to it. Be punctual. Punctuality, although necessary in every circumstance, whether at home or abroad, is particularly appreciated here, from the fact that the natives know the value of time, the season being short and an immense deal of work having to be got through in a few months. If you are not prejudiced, you may get many valuable hints from your French fellow-assistants.

Some assistants seem to have an idea that immediately they "get their work out" they are at liberty to cover the counter with newspapers and periodicals. Often have I remarked an assistant so absorbed in his reading that customers have been allowed to remain unattended to for some minutes. This is a great mistake, as employers expect business hours to be devoted to business only.

The temptations to which young men are subject here are many. Being so near Monte Carlo, they are naturally anxious to visit that lovely spot, about which they have heard so many stories. If they have a disposition for gambling, they are almost sure to go wrong; they invariably lose all they possess, and are often compelled to draw their salary in advance. A man who spends his Sundays and off-evenings at Monte Carlo is not fit to hold a responsible situation.

It is unfortunate that most of our countrymen, when they come on the Continent, lose all respect for the Sabbath, and indulge in theatrical and other amusements which at home they would not hesitate to condemn.

Visitors call on the chemist for all sorts of information. I

have several times heard inquiries made of an English assistant (who perhaps had already spent several months in the town) the way to the English church, and have seen the assistant obliged to refer to me or consult the directory before replying. Without having any pretensions to being a saint, I like to see a young man not altogether unmindful of the lesson which most parents are anxious to instil into their sons' minds previous to their departure—"Respect for the Sabbath at home or abroad." *Au revoir!*

ANGLO-FRANCAIS.

THE ASSAY OF WHITE LEAD.

By J. F. LIVERSEEGE, A.I.C., BIRMINGHAM.

HAVING to estimate the value of some samples of white lead ground in oil, and not finding a suitable process in text-books, I devised the following, which works very well:—

Removal of Oil.—Shake about 10 grammes with benzoline in a corked test-tube, let it stand a short time to settle, decant off the liquid, add more benzoline, shake, let settle, decant, and throw the residue on to filter-paper and allow it to become air-dry. If it is required

To Estimate the Oil, this may be done by triturating 5 grammes of the sample in a glazed porcelain mortar with redistilled benzoline (leaving no residue at 100° C.), and filtering through paper into a weighed glass dish with straight sides; care being taken to wash all oil from the mortar and filter-paper with the solvent. The benzoline is gently evaporated, and the residue dried a short time in the water-oven and weighed. Carbon disulphide answers nearly as well as benzoline, but ether is quite unsuitable, as the white lead does not deposit from it in many hours, and readily passes through a filter.

Estimation of Impurities.—Weigh one or two grammes of the dry powder, heat with dilute acetic acid, filter through a weighed filter, wash the residue on to the filter, wash, dry at 100° C., and weigh.

Estimation of Lead.—Add to the filtrate, which should not be too dilute, a slight excess of dilute sulphuric acid (5 c.c. of normal acid to each gramme is sufficient), and twice its volume of methylated spirit; dry at 100° C., remove the sulphate of lead to black glazed paper, ignite the filter-paper in weighed porcelain crucible, add one drop of nitric acid and one drop of sulphuric acid, gently evaporate the acid, add the precipitate, ignite at a moderate heat, and weigh. Sulphate of lead multiplied by .8523 = $(2\text{PbCO}_3 + \text{PbH}_2\text{O}_2)$, which is the usual composition of white lead.

Qualitative Testing.—If the sample is suspected to contain oxide of zinc, the filtrate from the sulphate of lead should be tested by adding ammonia and ammonium sulphide. If barium carbonate (witherite) or calcium carbonate is present (the presence of either appears to be unusual), the precipitated sulphate of lead will not be pure. A ready way to test for them is to heat some of the dry powder with dilute nitric acid, add ammonium chloride in excess, decant from the precipitated PbCl_2 &c., add ammonia in excess, decant, add ammonium sulphide, and filter; boil the filtrate with ammonium carbonate.

Examples.—The following weights were obtained from 2 grammes of the sample, after removal of oil:—

No. 1, Residue .4045, sulphate of lead 1.8480 grammes					
" 2, "	.6025, "	"	"	1.6225 "	"
" 3, "	.6395, "	"	"	1.5065 "	"
" 4, "	.2160, "	"	"	2.0650 "	"
" 5, "	.2225, "	"	"	2.0585 "	"
(Calculated to parts per cent.).					
Number	..	1	2	3	4
Price ..	..	22s.	20s.	18s.	18s.
$2\text{PbCO}_3 + \text{PbH}_2\text{O}_2$ ..	..	78.75	69.14	64.20	88.04
Impurities ..	..	20.22	30.12	34.47	10.83
Moisture and loss ..	..	1.03	0.74	1.33	1.16

The samples only contained traces of lime soluble in acid. It will be observed that price is no criterion of quality.

Dry Method.—In Attfield's "Chemistry" a method is given for estimation of lead without removal of oil; but Professor Attfield says "that the process is too erratic for general use."

DECEIT AND FRAUD.

Registered "SANITAS" Trade Mark.

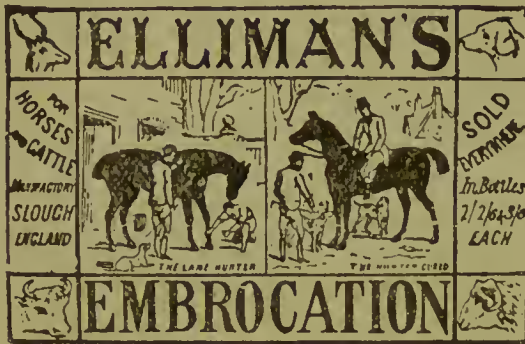
The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, having ascertained that a Chemist has been selling a disinfecting fluid in bottles, wrapped to imitate in colour and effect the 1/- bottles of their Fluid, respectfully request the trade to kindly furnish them, in confidence, with the names and addresses of all persons so offending, or passing off goods made by themselves and supplied when executing orders for "Sanitas" preparations, so that immediate proceedings may be taken against parties guilty of such contemptible dishonesty.

The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, would also like to be favoured with the name and address of any printer who offers to supply such wrappers to the trade.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LIM., Bethnal Green, E.

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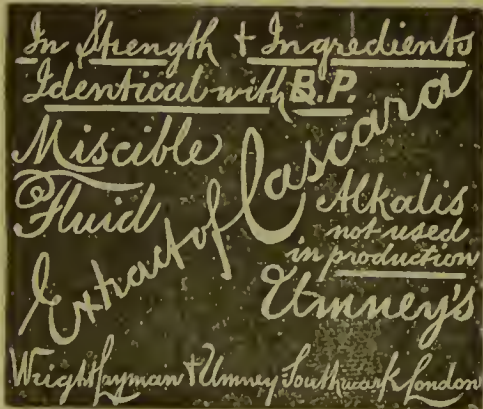
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MR. SANDFORD AND THE
PHARMACY ACT.

THE death of Mr. Sandford naturally brings to mind the contests and negotiations in which he was such a prominent

actor, and which resulted in the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. The history is familiar enough to the older men in the business, but to the men whose pharmaceutical career is comprised within the past twenty years the record is only vaguely outlined. For that reason it may be permissible to supplement slightly, if not to correct in a few particulars, the decidedly biased account which Mr. Carteighe gave last week to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

According to Mr. Carteighe's sketch the Pharmaceutical Society was a beneficent body animated by the most unselfish aims seeking only the greatest good of the greatest number, but hampered and checked in its noble aims by foes within as well as by foes without. The United Society of Chemists and Druggists was organised, he tells us, in direct antagonism to the Pharmaceutical Society, and we are led to infer that the United Society's Bill, the Bill which was preferred by the Select Committee of the House of Commons to that promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society, was drafted with the main object of frustrating the more excellent designs of the Bloomsbury philanthropists.

It would be no doubt very unorthodox to question the "statesmanship" of the Pharmaceutical Council, or to attribute any to its rivals in the matter of that Pharmacy Bill, but it does seem to us at this time amazing that the former body should have been so slack in appreciating the temper of Parliament. For a quarter of a century the legislature had been struggling to evolve a bill which should provide something that should at least look like security to the public in regard to the sale of poisons. Instead of taking advantage of this disposition the Pharmaceutical Council came mooning into Parliament in 1865 with a bill seeking protection simply for the business of a chemist and druggist in the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, and saying nothing whatever about the sale of poisons. It does not appear even that the sale of poisons was to be restricted to chemists and druggists. The omission, it may be remarked, was intentional. In an editorial article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for May, 1864, commenting on the Bill, which had then just been drafted, the writer says: "It is true as our contemporary the *Lancet* suggested a fortnight since, it would be highly desirable to entrust the sale of dangerous poisons to persons only who by knowledge of their properties could appreciate and mitigate the danger, but the difficulty of drawing a line between virulent poisons and powerful medicine has hitherto baffled all attempts at legislation in this direction." The difficulty which proved too stiff for the Pharmaceutical Council was easily solved by the United Society in their Bill by the simple process of scheduling a list of dangerous drugs which were to be sold by registered chemists and druggists only, and a list of poisons which were to be sold in the presence of witnesses and with other precautions. This Bill was in some respects as impossible as that of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it is no wonder that the Select Committee rejected both; but they did so with an expression of opinion decidedly in favour of the United Society's Bill. They recorded their conclusion that a Bill of the kind, to be acceptable to Parliament, should provide "that no other person shall, after a day to be fixed by the Bill, sell certain dangerous drugs, to be scheduled in the Bill, unless he shall be examined and registered." This resolution was adopted by the Committee as an amendment to the proposal that persons compounding medicines from the prescriptions of medical men should also be examined. This decision, as the Committee pointed out in their report, was equivalent to the rejection of No. 1 Bill (that of the Pharmaceutical Society), and, so far as it went, marked approval of Bill No. 2. The Committee found the proposals of the United Society's Bill as to the creation of

a governing body, so complicated that they could get no further; and they concluded their labours by advising the Government to bring in a Bill on the lines they had indicated in the following session.

The organisation of the United Society was so loose that its leaders were unable to benefit by the Parliamentary advantage they had gained. Their defeated rivals were influential and compact, and had only to wait a year or two to come into possession of the field. The losers in this contest took the spoils of victory; they appropriated the United Society's Bill, have lived on it ever since, and now coolly accept all the credit which attaches to it, debiting to the account of its real authors the inevitable inconveniences attendant on a statutory restriction of the trade in poisons.

Mr. Sandford, let it be stated, served not only the Society, but the trade at large, bravely and honourably and well. He became, we believe, a convert to the policy which commended itself to the Parliamentary Committee, and if he had been allowed to carry out fully the spirit of the agreement between the chemists and the Government, which he, at all events, understood to exist, British pharmacy would have occupied a better position to-day than it does.

MORE ABOUT SCOPOLA.

WITHIN the last few years the rhizome of *Scopolia carniolica*, or, as it is still known on the continent of Europe, *Scopolia atropoides*, has become an important factor in medicine, owing to its very extensive use in place of belladonna-root for the preparation of belladonna plasters, and also for the manufacture of hyoscyamine. It will be remembered that the drug was the subject of an investigation by the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, Messrs. Dunstan and Chaston showing that it contained hyoscyamine undoubtedly, and hyoscyne probably. The research was not completed at the time of the publication of these results (December, 1889)—indeed, publication was rendered necessary owing to the fact that Professor Schmidt, of Marburg, had already published similar results; but this investigator had no doubt of the existence of hyoscyne in the root. This fact was corroborated by Mr. C. J. Bender, who shortly after gave Professor Schmidt some magnificent crystals of hyoscyne hydrobromide and good crystals of the pure alkaloid which he had isolated from 100 kilos. of scopolia-root. This corroboration has been attended with a very interesting sequence. As already mentioned in this journal (October 3, 1891, page 522), a new base, scopolamine, has been found in the root, and of this Professor Schmidt now gives a very full account in the current number of *Archiv der Pharmacie*. This paper shows how important the discovery is in regard to our knowledge and the nomenclature of the mydriatic alkaloids.

Hitherto hyoscyne has been regarded as an isomer of atropine and hyoscyamine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; but Professor Schmidt found that his combustion figures better suited $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, and, pressing this point further, he has come to the conclusion that "hyoscyne" is the body scopolamine. He has further ascertained that commercial hyoscyne salts are substantially scopolamine salts, and that the alkaloid is obtained in quantity from duboisia-leaves and henbane-seeds, and in smaller quantity from belladonna-root and stramonium-seeds. The free base as obtained from scopolia-root was in crystals which melted at $59^\circ C.$, and was not distinguishable from atropine and hyoscyamine by the usual identity reactions. The crystals exposed in a rarefied space over sulphuric acid lost weight, changed to a colourless, amorphous mass, which also happened on melting, for then the alkaloid did not set

into crystals, thus indicating that the molecule of water is essential for crystallisation. The combustion figures, as already stated, clearly indicated the formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot H_2O$, and not $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, previously assigned to hyoscine by Ladenburg. Combustion of scopolamine auro-chloride corroborated this, and it was observed that the melting-point of this salt was 212° – 214° C., whereas 198° C. is Ladenburg's figure for hyoscine auro-chloride. Analyses of Mr. Bender's fine crystals of "hyoscine hydrobromide" showed them to be $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HBr \cdot 3H_2O$, and a sample of commercial crystalline hyoscine hydrobromide was obtained from Merck, which also proved on analysis to be of identical composition. Subjected to crystallisation with auric chloride, two fractions of double gold-salt were obtained; the first melted at 210° – 212° C., and gave figures on combustion agreeing with scopolamine; but the figures of the second agreed more closely with those required for Ladenburg's formula, and the melting-point was only 204° C., while a small third fraction melted at 198 – 200° C. The outcome of this and other observations on different specimens of commercial hyoscine hydrobromide was to show that this salt is essentially scopolamine hydrobromide of varying degrees of purity.

These observations in chief are supplemented by a large mass of corroborative experiment, and by physical and physiological data which show that scopolamine is the pure form of an impure base hitherto regarded as hyoscine. The anhydrous hydrobromide was found to have a specific rotation of -25.43° for $[\alpha]_D$, and Dr. R. Kobert undertook physiological experiments with it, hyoscine and atropine, which showed that on frogs, cats, dogs, guinea-pigs, and sick persons there is no essential difference between the action of scopolamine and hyoscine, except that the latter is not quite so powerful as the former. Professor Schmidt then describes how scopolamine may be isolated from commercial hyoscine hydrobromide, and how the hydrochloride, hydriodide, and sulphate may be prepared. He shows further that by the action of acetyl chloride a derivative (monoacetyl scopolamine) is obtained, having the formula $C_{17}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)NO_4$. Nitric acid acts on the original base, scopoline $C_8H_{13}NO_2$ being produced; this derivative is also formed along with atropic acid by the action of barium hydrate, and the author advances arguments for proving the identity of scopoline with pseudotropine. It will be observed that scopolamine is isomeric with cocaine $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

It is noteworthy that Professor Schmidt observes a strict silence in regard to the incomplete English research on the same subject. He has succeeded where our investigators have failed, and has carried our knowledge of the constituents of scopola-root far beyond the point at which they left off, while his contribution in regard to the chemical properties of hyoscine is of peculiar interest to pharmacists and pharmacologists. The results are somewhat humbling to the English workers, but the cause of their failure is not far to seek. They only obtained "(?) hyoscine" in "minute quantity insufficient for recrystallisation." That could only be because of the comparatively small quantities of material with which they worked. The same condition appears to have obtained in the aconite research. It is highly detrimental to precision as regards known bodies, apart altogether from what may be overlooked through feeble indications of the presence of the unknown and less abundant bodies which may lurk in any mother-liquor, and the loss of prestige, as in the present instance, which incompleteness necessarily courts.

THE MAURITIUS VANILLA CROP.

OUR little colony of Mauritius with a history only less turbulent than the hurricanes that periodically ravage its

plantations, has had the good fortune to have been chosen by Bernardin de St. Pierre as the scene of one of the most famous romances of the eighteenth century; and again, in our own day and country, under the transparent device of "Palmiste," it has furnished Mr. Besant with part of the setting of two of his most unconventional stories. In these works a Mauritian hurricane is graphically described, and to them readers should turn for a vivid impression of the disaster like that which overtook the island on April 29 last, but the news of which (Mauritians not being yet connected by telegraph with the outer world) reached us only at the end of last week.

On this occasion half the sugar crop is reported to be destroyed, and what that means may be gathered from the fact that sugar, rum, and molasses practically spell the whole means of existence of the population. There is, however, one other industry in the island, which, though small compared with the culture of the sugar-cane, is of particular interest to the drug trade. That industry is vanilla. Mauritius has for many years been one of the principal vanilla-producing countries, and as nearly all the vanilla grown in the island is consigned to London for sale, any serious damage to the vanilla crop may be expected to react, in the first place, upon the London market. The neighbouring French island of Bourbon, which grows about one-half of all the vanilla in the world, sends its produce to France; while Mexico, the next greatest source, has hitherto shipped most of her crop to the United States, where probably more of the drug is used than in any other country in the world. It would be very interesting to know precisely what damage, if any, the vanilla vines have suffered from the April hurricane; but upon this point no positive information appears to have yet been received. There exist, however, certain factors from which we may form negative conclusions, and these factors seem to warrant the view that, even if the worst fears of injury to the plants should be confirmed, there is no ground for any serious advance in the value of the drug. If we glance at the production of vanilla in these Eastern islands during the last twenty years we find that there have been but few really bad harvests, while, until quite recently, the cultivation must have been a very profitable branch of occupation, judging by the steady increase in the exports from Bourbon, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. Neither in Ceylon, nor in the West Indian Islands, where vanilla was introduced many years ago, does the industry appear to have made any real progress. The reason probably is that vanilla-growing is essentially a painstaking and laborious business, well suited to the habits and means of the small French or Franco-Creole cultivator, but quite unadapted to the ways of the Anglo-Indian planter, whose strength lies in the production of heavy staple goods. The vanilla-vine commences to yield fruit in the third year, and continues to bear for fifteen or twenty seasons. Great care is necessary at the flowering period, when the plants must be fructified by hand, and the curing also involves considerable labour and risk. On the other hand, the yield per acre is very considerable, and a small plantation, it is said, furnishes enough, in good years, to provide for the entire wants of a small cultivator. One reason for assuming that the Mauritius vanilla plants have suffered less damage from the recent hurricane than other crops is that the principal work of destruction seems to have been done on the North-Western coast of the island. Vanilla, however, is not grown upon the slopes fronting the sea, as it could not withstand the climatic influences prevailing there, but upon the declivities facing inland, where the force of the wind was probably less than in more exposed positions, and where the vine is trained either against huge erections of trellis-work or against trees left

expressly for its support. The hurricane occurred just at the time when the pods which have grown from the last October blossoms would be approaching maturity. The green pods are gathered in May and June, but they have then to undergo a lengthy process of curing and, in the ordinary course, arrive upon the European markets towards the close of the year.

It has been estimated, upon apparently good authority, that the world's consumption of vanilla is about 230,000 lbs. per annum. That calculation was made a few years ago, since when there has probably been little increase in the requirements, as vanillin, the synthetic product, has usurped the place of the natural drug in many branches of manufacture. But, assuming that the consumption is now 250,000 lbs. per annum, the depreciation which vanilla has undergone during the last two or three years appears fully justified by the increased output, for the crops of Bourbon, Mauritius, and the Seychelles alone are estimated at about 260,000 lbs. in 1891, 200,000 lbs. in 1890, 150,000 lbs. in 1889, 180,000 lbs. in 1888, and 350,000 lbs. in 1887. Add to this the Mexican production, which in good years is perhaps 100,000 lbs., and it will be seen that there is probably a sufficiency of old stock in the various centres to enable us to do without the 40,000 lbs. a year or so which we may expect from Mauritius without any fear of a vanilla famine. It is only about seven years ago since the Seychelles began to produce vanilla in commercial quantities. Seasons and prices have been adverse to the development of the new industry in those islands; yet the 1891 crop is believed to have actually exceeded that of Mauritius in quantity. The appearance of the Seychelles vanilla is generally good, although the pods are somewhat deficient in flavour, and, judging from the quantities which they have poured upon the London market this season, they are likely, if Mauritius failed us, to be able to supply the deficiency without much difficulty. In the early spring of 1879, and again in February 1881, cyclones visited Mauritius, and caused a temporary advance in the price of vanilla, but the earliest reports of destruction upon which these rises were based soon proved greatly exaggerated, and the market ere long went on as if nothing had happened.

COMMENTARY.

THE CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE CONGRESS.—Professor H. E. Armstrong communicated to last week's *Nature* a graphic account of the recent congress, and of the work accomplished. To the paper is appended (in French) the forty-six resolutions arrived at by the Congress. In speaking of the work done Professor Armstrong says that "although a solid foundation for our future system of nomenclature has been laid, much remains to be done before a mature design, perfect in all its details, can be presented for adoption."

ORTHO-OXYETHYL-ANA-MONOACETYLAMIDOQUINOLINE is the newest antipyretic. It may be better known as *analgene*. It is made by nitrating a mixture of ethylic ether and ortho-oxyquinoline with nitric acid. The mononitro derivative is then treated with ammonia and sodium carbonate, whereby $C_9H_5O.C_2H_5.NO_2$ (oxyethyl nitroquinoline) is converted into the amido compound, and this is then acetylated into analgene, $C_9H_5O.C_2H_5.NH.CO.CH_3.N$. The dose of this is 15 grains, and it has been administered in rheumatic affections with good results.

THE STEADY ELECTRICITIES.—A paper has been started called *Modern Medicine*. It claims to be "the official English magazine of Count Mattei's system of electro-homoeo-

pathy." It is hardly equal in literary style to W. T. Stead's famous boom of the three electricities. It tells us nothing about the old gentleman in his castle. It walks into Mr. Stokes, who said the remedies were only water, and offers him 100% if he can satisfy twelve men, six of whom a Mattei-man is to select, of the accuracy of his analysis. It also commences a series of twenty-one letters on "The Medicine of the Future," by Guillaume Gockel. Guillaume is 72, and is only just beginning to enjoy his existence, thanks to the electricities. He is undertaking his task "from love of truth, of nature, and principally of suffering mankind."

DISCOURAGING RESEARCH.—Under this title a writer to *Industries* refers to Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and T. S. Dymond's paper on "The Existence of Two Crystalline Acetal-doximes," and their request that "the Dutch chemist Franchimont" will leave them "free to finish the experiments which have been in progress during the last ten months." He adds that "no one will blame the authors for hastening to make public what they have already discovered in connection with the subject, but it is open to question whether, in the interests of science, Franchimont should leave the field clear at the bidding of Messrs. Dunstan and Dymond. What security is there that these gentlemen will be able to complete their experiments? Again, might it not happen that the research in the two laboratories, although conducted on the same substance, would lead to different discoveries?" Possibly, but Professor Franchimont is no fool. He has published first, which is an unfortunate fact for the English authors, but is not altogether a new experience for them.

THE MELTING-POINT OF PYROGALLOL.—The discussion at the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society, which we reported last week, on the melting-point of pyrogallol, deserves closer attention than at first sight may appear. It will be found, on reference to most English text-books, that $115^{\circ}C$. is given as the temperature at which pyrogallic acid (pyrogallol) melts, but in the last edition of the German *Pharmacopœia* $131^{\circ}C$. is given as the temperature. We have not been able to trace in text and reference books any explanation of this apparent contradiction, but we understand that the explanation is a simple one. Pyrogallol, which melts at $115^{\circ}C$. is the substance made by the orthodox method—viz., by heating gallic acid; but there is very little, if any, of this pyrogallol in the market, the principal makers (there are only three in Europe, we understand) producing it as a by-product, and apparently from tannic-acid marcs. It is this product which has the higher melting-point. The difference between these two bodies has been observed before. Many years ago, English pyrogallol was found to differ from the German, especially in price, and in consequence of some controversy about this, Professor Vogel, a well-known authority on photographic matters, experimented with both kinds of pyrogallol, and found that the kind with the higher melting-point was the better for photographic purposes. While practice has sufficiently attested the value of this observation, the fact remains that we have the two bodies and that they differ materially in one physical characteristic. It would be of great interest if someone would clear this up by chemical investigation.

HENBANE FOR CELERY-SEEDS.—The seeds which nearly poisoned a West-end family last week when used to flavour soup, have been chemically and microscopically examined by Mr. A. W. Stokes, the public analyst for Paddington. The bottles of so-called celery-seed in the local greengrocer's stock, and which were bought from a wholesale dealer in Covent Garden, were found to contain an overwhelming

proportion of henbane-seeds. There was some celery-seed in each bottle, but it varied from .005 to 10 per cent. It could hardly have been an adulteration, or the celery-seeds would have been in greater proportion. But it is impossible that a mistake could have been made in gathering as the plants are so dissimilar. It is important that everyone having any bottles of celery-seed in stock should have them examined promptly.

TEREBENE.

I. BY HAROLD WYATT, JUN., PHAR. CHEM.

AN interesting dispensing query appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, May 14, respecting a blue colour produced in a mixture containing iodide of potassium with terebene, emulsified by compound powder of tragacanth, and the subsequent letters cannot fail to impress upon one the fact that, though pure terebene is largely dispensed, there is no readily applied test by which the pharmacist can ascertain if the sample he is using is fresh or not. That this is of importance no one with the above dispensing query before him will deny.

No doubt the optical examination of terebene is valuable as indicating whether or not samples have been properly prepared, but to the busy pharmacist it is practically useless, from the time it requires to conduct it properly and the want of suitable apparatus. Again, optical examination affords no guide as to the age of the sample—a question of the greatest importance when one remembers that, according to the researches of Kingzett (*Journ. Chem. Soc.*, January, 1880, page 51), turpentine and allied bodies readily absorb oxygen from the air, forming hydrogen peroxide, acquiring an unpleasant taste and becoming viscid.

The sample of terebene used in the mixture had no doubt been kept in the usual stoppered bottle and frequently opened, allowing the air to be in contact with a good area of its surface. H_2O_2 must have been formed, and this coming in contact with the iodide in the mixture would liberate iodine, which would, of course, give with the starch present in the compound tragacanth-powder a blue colour.

The presence of unaltered turpentine in terebene increases its avidity for oxygen—at least one must conclude so on looking at the table of results appended to a paper on terebene by Lascelles Scott, read before the B.P.C. at Birmingham, in 1886, in which he shows that the most optically active terebenes yielded the most oxygen when treated with oxide of silver.

A test for the freshness of terebene can be applied by adding 15 minims of the sample to an ounce of the following test solution:—

Iodide of potassium 20 grains.
Compound powder of tragacanth .. 60 ..
Boiling water to 8 oz.

Allow to cool before using.

Add the liquid to be tested by means of a pipette pushed well below the surface of the test solution, which should be in a stoppered bottle so as to allow of shaking. If a blue colour be produced in an hour's time, I should call the sample bad.

The following table shows some results with different terebenes and turpentines:

	1 hour	12 hours	24 hours
A. Terebene	No colour	No colour	Pink blue
B. Terebene	Faint pink	Blue	Dark blue
C. Ol. tereb. rect. ..	Blue	Blue black	Blue black
D. Ol. tereb. comm. ..	Purple	Blue black	Blue black

Sample A was from a well-known firm, and had been sent out in 1-oz. capsuled bottles, so that the chances of oxidation were greatly diminished. Sample B was from the dispensing counter, and was contained in a 1-lb. bottle three-fourths full. If oil of lemon be old it will react with the test in the same way as terebene, I find, but fresh oil has no reaction. This might be useful as a guide to the quality of oil of lemon—one more trustworthy, perhaps, than the sense of smell alone.

II. BY ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.C.S.

Squire's description of terebene is short and scarcely correct. It seems right that one should want to know more of the chemistry of an article in such common use as this is than is generally found in those works which mention it. By "terebene" is meant an optically inactive liquid, produced by the action of certain reagents on oil of turpentine. In 1840 Deville first noticed that by contact with sulphuric acid oil of turpentine lost its optical activity, and produced a compound boiling at $160^\circ C$, and a certain quantity of a viscous hydrocarbon, which he termed "colophene." The low-boiling compound, he stated, was an isomer of turpentine, and he named it "terebene." This body received but little attention until 1873, when Riban confirmed Deville's observation as to terebene being an isomer of turpentine, but showed that it did not possess the properties of a pure compound, and stated that Deville's "terebene" was a mixture of "terebene" and cymene. Orłowski came to the same conclusion, and said that he found more cymene than terebene in the mixture. In the "Comptes Rendus," 76, 1547, Riban states that terebene was still liquid at -27° , and had the same density, boiling-point, and specific gravity as the original turpentine. This body Riban believed to be a pure compound, and said that it is "a colourless, mobile liquid with a feeble odour difficult to describe, but which recalls, somewhat, that of thyme. It is still liquid at -27° , even when this temperature is maintained for some long time." Deville's method of preparing his "terebene" was to carefully mix sulphuric acid and turpentine in a retort, cool slightly, and then distil over the naked flame. The product was treated in a similar way until an optically active liquid was obtained. Later he modified his method by pouring off the oil from the acid, with which it had stood in contact for twenty-four hours, and then distilling. Riban adopted this latter process, and repeated it from five to eight times. The next chemists who interested themselves in the work were Armstrong and Tilden, who made a series of experiments to determine what the action of sulphuric acid of varying strength was upon turpentine. They came to the conclusion that the action of weak acid was chiefly to polymerise the turpentine, while an acid containing about 85 per cent. of H_2SO_4 acts chiefly by destroying the optical activity, especially when combined with an elevated temperature. Their process is as follows:—"Several capacious flasks—four is a convenient number—are each charged with a litre of turpentine, and 10 c.c. of an acid of the above strength is added to each and the contents thoroughly agitated. The temperature must sink to 90° , and then a second 10 c.c. is added to each. In like manner a third and fourth portion of acid are added, and the flasks are allowed to stand. After standing for several hours, the terpene is poured off from the acid solution and distilled by passing a current of steam through it. A single treatment in this manner will generally produce a liquid whose volutary power does not exceed $[\alpha]_D = 1.5^\circ$. A second treatment, or at most a third, will render it optically inactive. I have examined a number of terebenes from most of the large makers in London, and find that the best sample in every respect is one prepared in a manner almost identical with the above. In large quantities it is best to treat the turpentine with a portion of sulphuric acid, pour off, add fresh acid after pouring off the old acid, agitate well re-

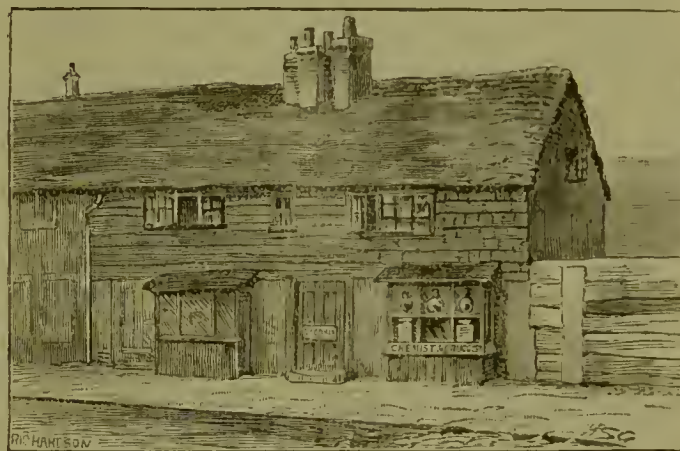
peatedly, and finally add some sodium carbonate to the liquid before distilling with steam. This steam distillation prevents the destructive effect of heat. It has been proposed to prepare terebene by the easier method of mixing dextro-rotary and laevo-rotary turpentine to produce an inactive body, and then distil after treatment with sulphuric acid—a process which takes less time, but is hardly calculated to yield so good an article. Armstrong and Tilden came to the conclusion that terebene was a mixture of cymene, terpinene (an isomer of turpentine), and some polymeric bodies. It is an extremely difficult body to separate into its constituents, even by the most tedious series of fractionations. I have found in most samples about 5 per cent. of polymeric terpenes whose boiling-points rise to 250° , and even far higher. There is little doubt that the chemistry of terebene is even more complex than Tilden and Armstrong have stated. And, now that Wallach has undertaken such excellent researches of the terpenes, new light appears to be thrown on the subject. The action of the sulphuric acid is not well understood, but its chief function is perhaps not so much to render the liquid optically inactive as to alter the molecular arrangement of the original terpene and produce isomeric forms. The elevated temperature plays a very important part in the change of optical activity. There is in all, or nearly all, the terpenes—an asymmetric carbon atom which will provide for two isomers of the same constitution. It is probable that the elevated temperature is above what we may term the "transition-point," and that, whichever active modification we start with above this temperature, the molecular vibrations cause a mixture of equal quantities of the two isomers to be formed, and the liquid therefore appears inactive. This undoubtedly holds in the case of tartaric acid, for by evaporating a solution of sodium and ammonium racemate we get either the inactive racemate or a mixture of the active tartrates, according as the crystallisation takes place above or below the transition-point, which is, in this case, 28°C . Wallach states, too (*Berichte*, xxiv., 1525) that the action of acids on pinene, the chief constituent of turpentine oil, is to produce dipentene, terpinene, and camphene, besides certain oxidation products, and it is probable that terebene consists of a very complicated mixture of these inactive hydrocarbons, in addition to those which Drs. Tilden and Armstrong isolated. I have noticed while fractionating terebene that several of the fractions become cloudy on condensing in the receiver. A certain amount of solid matter is in suspension, which accounts for the peculiar appearance. When such a fraction is warmed the cloudiness disappears, but on cooling either in cold water or on ice it reappears. This is probably due to camphene. The terebene probably contains a little unaltered pinene and a little camphene. These two terpenes boil at fractionally the same temperature— 160°C . The small quantity of camphene is probably held in solution by the bulk of the terebene, but comes over with the early fractions, and is partly precipitated. It is either this that causes the cloudiness or perhaps this combined with a small quantity of an oxidised product of the original terpene.

AN EVICTED CHEMIST.

A CASUAL visitor to the pretty little town of Sevenoaks on Thursday of last week would have found the otherwise peaceful inhabitants in a state of nervous, and so far as those were concerned who did not know the true facts of the case, indignant excitement. Groups of people to the number of some hundreds thronged the High Street, and disturbed the usual placid serenity of the thoroughfare till a late hour. The cause of all this was apparent as one approached the Crown Hotel. There, seated in the roadway, keeping watch

amongst his little stock of household furniture, sat a poorly-clad and very old man, who had apparently just been ejected from his shop. The old man, Mr. William Goodman, chemist and druggist, who had been in business in Sevenoaks and neighbourhood for more than thirty years, and was at one time a highly-respected and well-to-do tradesman, had been reduced to poverty, and being unable, or, at least, refusing to pay his rent for some months past, had eventually been turned out into the street, the landlord, taking into consideration his old age, refraining from selling his goods.

Mr. Goodman persisted in refusing help of any kind, although it was tendered from all quarters; he also returned untouched a dinner which had been sent him from one of the houses in the vicinity. The neighbors were perplexed as to what they should do with the old man, as no amount of persuasion prevailed to induce him to alter his decision. He was, as one of the bystanders laconically put it, "like a 'og up a ladder—yon can't get 'im to move." At midnight, however, as it was growing very cold, they determined to take stringent measures, and a committee of six good men and true forcibly carried him, after a vain struggle, into shelter in a house close at hand, and sat with him during the night, supplying him with a pipe and some hot coffee. In the



morning, however, Mr. Goodman again insisted upon going to sit among his goods and chattels, and the scene of the previous day was repeated. Later, however, wiser counsels prevailed, and the stubborn old warrior became amenable to the kindly persuasion of those who had borne his vagaries patiently for twenty-four hours. His furniture was thereupon taken charge of and stored, and a temporary lodging was arranged for with the landlord of the Plumbers' Arms.

There our representative called to hear Mr. Goodman's version of the story, and was shown into the little back parlour, where he found the object of his search, once more in a fighting mood. After an interview of about fifteen seconds, however, during which the only fact he could gather was that it was "no business of his," he escaped unhurt, and went in search of information elsewhere, being fully able to attest the truth of the observation of the man in the street as to the awkwardness of dealing with a "hog up a ladder."

We gathered later from a reliable source that Mr. Goodman's landlord had dealt very leniently with the old man. In fact, he had bought up his stock on a previous occasion when he got into difficulties, but returned it to him after the sale, and put him into the little shop, the subject of the above sketch, on condition that he should pay a small sum weekly. This, however, he failed to do for the past six months. It was not for this reason mainly, but, so it was said, on account of complaints from the neighbours of the old gentleman's peculiarities, that the landlord, after frequent and pressing notices, decided to call in the assistance of the sheriff's officer. The matter now stands in abeyance, and Mr. Goodman continues in residence at the Plumbers' Arms.

The shop from which the ejection took place is one of a pair of old-fashioned cottages in the High Street. It has a tiled roof and half-tiled front, with quaint windows and a low door. Inside the accommodation is scanty and the ceilings low, and the dispensing-counter was a casing arranged on an ordinary table covered with American cloth. The whole place spoke too plainly of the poverty which had

assailed its late occupant, and our representative breathed more freely when its door closed behind him, and he stepped again into the sunny street. We understand that Mr. Goodman has been a beneficiary to a small extent under the Pharmaceutical Society's benevolent fund.

Legal Reports.

WEAK SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—TRISECTING THE SAMPLES.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, May 20, Henry James Sharp, Chandler, 43 First Street, Chelsea; Mrs. Mary Ann Radcliffe, 3 Milner Street, Chelsea; and Alfred Taylor, salesman to Gapp Brothers, oilmen, 167 Fulham Road, were charged with selling seidlitz powders which were not of the nature, quality, and substance demanded. Mr. Francis Smith, solicitor, prosecuted for the vestry; and Mr. Beck appeared for one of the defendants. It was admitted that the arguments to be adduced would apply in all the cases.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Polsen, the sanitary inspector of Chelsea, obtained by an assistant 3 seidlitz powders from each of the shops of the respective defendants, and samples of these, on being analysed by Dr. Louis Parkes, the medical officer of health, were found to be very different from the formula laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia. In every case there was a considerable deficiency of tartrate of soda, and in one case a large excess of bicarbonate of sodium. At Radcliffe's shop 2*d.* was charged for each powder, at Sharp's 1½*d.*, and at the other defendant's 1*d.*

Among the points taken for the defence was one that each separate powder was not actually divided into 3 parts by the purchaser.

The Vestry contended that leaving a third part of each purchase—practically one intact seidlitz powder—with the seller was a compliance with the Act. Their solicitor pointed out that to break or cut into three the two packages of each powder would prevent the accurate weights of the constituent parts being ascertained, and that, besides, the breakage of bulk might lead to chemical action being set up. It was, Mr. Smith urged, practically an impossibility to do other than the Vestry had done. That had hitherto been sufficient for a conviction both in this Court and many others.

Mr. Sheil, the magistrate, dismissed all the summonses on the ground that the several samples were not trisected as the Act required.

The Vestry solicitor asked for a case.

Mr. Sheil said in his mind the matter was so clear that he should not grant a case. The Vestry might go to the superior court for a mandamus to compel him to state a case, and if he was wrong he would soon be set right.

Mr. Smith said the matter was one of very great importance, and the Vestry would in all probability apply to the High Court for a mandamus.

WHAT IS LINSEED MEAL?

At the Selkirk Sheriff Court on Thursday, May 19, before Sheriff Harper, the Selkirk Co-operative Store Company was charged with having in their West Port branch shop on March 4, sold to Police-Inspector Walter Nicole 2 lbs. of linseed meal not of the nature, quality, or substance of the goods asked for. Walter Rae, the Company's manager, was placed in the dock, to which Mr. Steedman (for the defence) objected, but the Sheriff did not sustain his objection. Rae pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Steedman said before proceeding he would like to point out that Inspector Nicole was a member of the Store Company; the company consisted of the members, and that, therefore, Mr. Nicole buying from himself, no sale could take place; and further, nearly two months and a half having elapsed between the time of the sale and the time his clients had received the summons, the charge had not been brought as required by the Act in reasonable time.

Inspector Nicole, who is also officer under the Food and Drugs Acts, deposed that he had bought 2 lbs. of linseed meal from the company on March 4, for which he paid 6*d.*

The salesman in the West Port branch had supplied the article, and Nicole had told him it was for analysis. It was divided into three parts, which were parcelled, sealed, and labelled. One was left at the shop, another was taken to the Police Office, and the third was sent on to the Burgh analyst, Mr. Falconer King, whose report showed that the sample contained 10 per cent. of starchy matter, and that it had been deprived of nearly all its natural oil. He thought the salesman said something about the meal being generally purchased for poultices.

John Falconer King, F.I.C., F.C.S., Edinburgh, the Burgh Analyst, deposed that he had received about ½ lb. of the meal, which he analysed and reported on as above. Starchy matter, he held, was foreign to linseed meal. It should have, in his opinion, contained about 35 or 40 per cent. of oil, and it only had about 2½ per cent. He would not like to say where the starch had come from; even if the meal had contained 35 or 40 per cent. of oil, it would not have been a perishable article under the Act.

A. J. Borthwick, chemist and druggist, said that, in his opinion, linseed meal was purely and simply crushed linseed.

Walter Rae deposed that the meal was what he had been accustomed to deal in. They sold the meal at 3*d.* per lb., and starch at 5*d.*, so that there could be no fraudulent motive in putting starch in it. The company made it a point to let purchasers understand that the meal was for poultices.

James Tilly, the salesman who sold the meal, corroborated previous evidence as to the article becoming rancid if it contained too much oil.

Dr. Reid spoke to linseed meal being perishable if it contained a considerable quantity of oil. He had seen it turn rancid. For poulticing purposes he thought it would be no disadvantage if starch or flour were mixed with it. It was not necessary for poultices that it should contain oil.

The Sheriff found the charge proven, and imposed a penalty of 5*l.*

ANOTHER SAFFRON PROSECUTION AT BIRMINGHAM.

CHARLES MANTELL, chemist and druggist, of 21 Cregoe Street, was summoned for selling adulterated saffron.

An inspector under the Food and Drugs Act stated that he purchased sixpennyworth of saffron from the defendant's shop, and after the purchase was complete, informed defendant that it would be submitted to the public analyst. He divided it into three portions, and left one with the defendant. One portion was submitted for analysis, and was found to contain 60 per cent. of foreign vegetable matter, and 10 per cent. of decolourised saffron. It had neither the taste, colour, nor the odour of saffron.

The defendant said he sold the saffron in precisely the same condition as when he bought it five years ago from a respectable firm in Liverpool. He paid 50*s.* 6*d.* a pound for it, and that, said Mr. Parker, was a very good price.

In answer to questions from Sir James Sawyer, who was on the bench, the defendant said that he kept the bulk of his saffron in a bladder, but he served that purchased by the inspector from a bottle, in which it had been put about three months before.

Sir James Sawyer said that the prosecution was an important one to the trade, and the Bench would adjourn the case for a week, in order that the defendant might communicate with the firm from whom he purchased the saffron, and also that the defendant might have an opportunity of producing his invoice. In the meantime an analysis of the saffron in the bladder would be made.

MEDICAL DISPENSING.

THE case of Pearce v. Preebles came before his Honour Judge Lushington at the Farnham County Court last week. The plaintiff had married the executrix of the late Dr. W. W. Young, and the action was brought to recover from the defendant, a railway signalman, 6*l.* 13*s.* for professional services rendered and medicine. Mr. Durbidge, of Guildford, who appeared for the plaintiff, said a very large number of visits had been made by Mr. Young, and medicine supplied. Accounts had been rendered from time to time, and never disputed. Mr. W. E. Foster, of Aldershot, who appeared for the defence, alleged that the deceased doctor had been

addicted to drink, and had been dismissed by the Guardians from the post of medical officer. He had attended the defendant's wife six or seven times, and on several occasions went drunk. Plaintiff, in cross-examination, said he was not a groom. There was a groom under him, and he superintended the stables as well as other things. (Laughter.) He made up the medicines from the doctor's prescriptions. Mr. Foster: Have you ever qualified in any way to dispense medicines? Plaintiff: No. Mr. Foster said here was a drunken doctor and a groom dispensing medicine and attending patients. Plaintiff, in answer to further questions, said the deceased did not keep his own accounts, but he (plaintiff) kept them. He made up the accounts every night, and the medicines. His Honour asked whether it was usual for unqualified persons to dispense medicines. Mr. Foster said he hoped this case was unique. His Honour (to Pearce): It's a wonder you did not poison more than half the parish. Mr. Durbridge: The plaintiff dispensed the doctor's medicines for ten years, and it was not necessary for an assistant to be the possessor of a diploma. His Honour: Is that so? Mr. Durbridge: I am not aware, your Honour, that it is necessary. Mr. Foster thought that all dispensers had to be duly qualified chemists, and, as a rule, were members of the Pharmaceutical Society. His Honour said it struck him that prescriptions should not be made up by unskilled persons. He adjourned the case in order that a medical practitioner might be summoned to state the practice with regard to the dispensing of medicines, and as to the qualifications required on the part of a dispenser.

DAMAGING A CUSTOMER.

At the Nottingham County Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Masterman, Lucy Rhodes, aged 72, sued Mr. Proctor, chemist, St. Ann's Well Road, Nottingham, and his landlady, Mrs. Horsley, to recover 8*l.* 10*s.* for damages sustained through defendants' negligence.

Mr. Clayton, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that on February 8 last his client had been to the shop of Mr. Proctor, and when she came out a piece of spouting became detached from the bay window above the shop, and fell upon her, knocking her down and injuring her back. She was taken into the shop, and the defendant Proctor told her he was very sorry for what had happened. He also said he had repeatedly told his landlady to repair the spouting, but she had never done so. The plaintiff was taken home, and became very ill, and he submitted that the amount claimed was very reasonable, as she was incapacitated for five weeks.

The plaintiff denied that there was a gale of wind at the time.

For the defence evidence was given to show that on the day in question it was very stormy, and it was further contended that if the accident was caused by a storm or tempest neither the tenant nor the landlord was liable.

Finally his Honour held that Mr. Proctor was not liable, but he gave judgment against Mrs. Horsley for 6*l.* and costs, as in his opinion the spout was not reasonably safe.

THE DESICCATED-SOUP TRADE-MARK.

On Wednesday, Messrs. King & Co. (Limited), of Belfast, represented by Mr. Hopkinson, Q.C., Mr. Askwith, Q.C., and Mr. Lawson, moved the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Lindley, Bowen and Kay) to set aside an order of Mr. Justice Kekewich on a point raised by them in reference to the removal from the register of their trade mark "Desiccated soup."

It will be remembered that Messrs. King & Co. had instituted criminal proceedings, under the Merchandise Marks Act, against persons trading as the Pure Beef Co., for alleged forgery of their trade-mark. That prosecution had failed. The Pure Beef Co. then applied for the rectification of the register by the removal of the mark in question. Notices were served on Messrs. King & Co.; but when the case came on, their counsel, though present in Court, refused formally to appear. The mark was ordered to be removed, and then Messrs. King & Co. applied to have the order set aside, on the ground that an English Court had no jurisdiction to rectify the register in respect of the trade-mark of a domiciled Irishman. Mr. Justice Kekewich overruled this argument and Messrs. King & Co. now appealed.

Their Lordships having heard counsel for the appellants, confirmed the judgment of the lower court, without calling on counsel (Mr. Warmington, Q.C., and Mr. Swinfen-Eady) who appeared for the Pure Beef Company. They held that the High Court of Justice in this country had jurisdiction to rectify the register, but they did not find themselves called upon to decide whether the Irish Courts have concurrent jurisdiction or not.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re RICHARD VERITY, 64A Seymour Street, Portman Square, Chemist and Druggist.

THE first meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on Monday last at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. A. H. Wildy, Official Receiver. The debtor, who filed his petition on May 7, commenced business in 1863 at 4 Great Marlborough Street. Two years later, whilst trading as a chemist and druggist at Warwick Street, Regent Street, he made a private arrangement with his creditors, and paid a composition of 5*s.* in the pound upon liabilities amounting to about 2,400*l.* From 1878 to December 1891 he had no shop, but supplied old customers privately. In the latter month he entered into an arrangement with the landlord of 64A Seymour Street to keep up the stock of a chemist and druggist (the business being then carried on by the said landlord) and to pay the rent for a quarter or two, on the understanding that if at the expiration of that time he thought he could make the business a success, he would give 140*l.* for the stock and fixtures. He has since carried on the business, but no distinct agreement has been entered into, and no rent, nor part of the purchase money has been paid. On April 27 last Messrs. Natali & Co. entered into possession of the premises upon a judgment for 33*l.* in respect of a debt for alterations to the premises. The debtor shortly afterwards filed his petition, attributing his insolvency to loss of credit in consequence of Messrs. Natali's proceedings and to lack of capital.

The Chairman stated that the debtor had not filed his statement of affairs in time to enable the usual summary and observations to be circulated amongst the creditors. The liabilities were roughly estimated at 500*l.* and the assets consisted mainly of drugs, expected to realise 15*l.* The following proofs had been tendered, viz:—Messrs. Natali & Co., 34*l.* 10*s.*; Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., 45*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; The Whole Berry Coffee Company, 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; and Mr. G. Lemaitre, 8*l.* 17*s.* No offer was submitted and the creditors decided to leave the case in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy in the usual manner. Mr. C. H. Staniland appeared for the debtor, who was ordered to attend the Court on June 14 for the hearing of his public examination.

Re JOHN EDWARDS, Conway, Chemist.

At the Bangor Bankruptcy Courts, on May 23, the Official Receiver applied for directions as to the payment of a first dividend of 2*s.* upon a sum of 458*l.* 7*s.*, due to an estate in which the bankrupt was a co-trustee, and in which he had committed a breach of trust—whether it should be paid to the beneficiaries or to Mr. David Thomas, the co-trustee, who lived at Carnarvon. Mr. J. T. Roberts, who appeared for the co-trustee, urged that the dividend should be paid over to his client. His Honour directed the payment of the amount into court, leaving it open for either party to move for it to be taken out.

Re THE NORTHWICH SALT COMPANY.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on May 19, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, the examination into the promotion of this company was proceeded with.

The two first witnesses called were not in attendance, and Mr. Stewart, Official Receiver, said that with regard to one of them (Mr. James Atkinson) he did not expect he would attend the court, as he was the mysterious gentleman whom none of the previous witnesses had ever seen. The attendance of the other (Mr. Clive E. Brown) might probably be secured later.

Mr. Hugh Gillmor, who had acted as a director, said that in January, 1889, the property was brought under his notice by Mr. E. L. Clarke, of Northwich, who had purchased it for 5,400*l*. Witness introduced Mr. Clarke to the National Debenture and Assets Corporation, who purchased the land for 27,000*l*., and subsequently sold it to the Northwich Salt Company for about 80,000*l*. For his services in the matter witness received in cash and shares 7,000*l*. from Mr. Clarke and 2,300*l*. from the corporation. The prospectus was drawn up by the National Debenture and Assets Corporation, who in reality brought out the company and were to get the principal share of the profits. Mr. Olive Brown was set forth in the prospectus as being the vendor and promoter, but was only the nominee of the Corporation. Mr. James Atkinson was stated to be the secretary of the Northwich Salt Company, but witness had never seen that gentleman and was unable to say whether or not Mr. James Kotchie and Mr. James Atkinson were one and the same person. He was aware that Mr. Kotchie and other directors of the National Debenture and Assets Corporation had assumed fictitious names, but that fact only came to his knowledge when the case of the Bread Union was made public. The directors went to allotment on a subscription of 15,115*l*., out of which 8,000*l*. was handed over to the promoters. They did so in the face of a statement in the prospectus that 36,000*l*. would be sufficient for working capital, but hoped to sell more shares as further funds were wanted soon after going to allotment, if more capital were needed. Additional prospectuses were issued, which witness admitted contained misleading and inaccurate statements.

Mr. E. L. Clarke, the original purchaser of the land, was examined with a view to eliciting the actual sum paid by him for the property, and said he acquired it from his father-in-law for 5,400*l*.

The examination was further adjourned for four weeks.

Re RICHARD TEBBS, Hyde Park Terrace, and Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds, Chemist.

THIS debtor was again before the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on May 24, his liabilities amounting to 1,112*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*., and assets to 90*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

In reply to the Official Receiver, he admitted that ever since his residence in Leeds he had really been insolvent. He took a business, thinking that he could make a living out of it.

The Official Receiver: You have been living on hope?—Yes.

You have managed to get seventy-four creditors?—Yes; but to many of them only small amounts are owing.

The case was adjourned.

Re JOE TODD, Carlisle, Chemist.

A RECEIVING-ORDER was made against this debtor on May 13, at the Carlisle County Court, and the statement of affairs, which has now been filed, shows unsecured liabilities amounting to 524*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*., to fully-secured creditors 900*l*., the value of the securities being estimated at 1,475*l*., thus showing a surplus of 575*l*., which is carried to *contra*; to partly-secured creditors 1,219*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., the value of the securities being estimated at 1,108*l*. 6*s*., thus leaving a balance of 111*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*. to rank against the estate for dividend; to preferential claims 20*l*., which is deducted *per contra*; total liabilities, 2,664*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. The total assets, after deducting 20*l*. for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, amount to 2,907*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*., and the principal items are furniture, 300*l*., surplus upon securities, 575*l*.; and a claim for damages against Joe Todd (Limited), for unlawful dismissal and arrears of salary, 2,000*l*., for which writs have been issued. Thus the total liabilities expected to rank for dividend are 636*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*., and the assets are returned at 2,907*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*., showing an estimated surplus of 2,271*l*. 9*s*.

MISTOOK CARBOLIC ACID FOR BEER—A workman at New Cross, named Granson, went to one of the pockets of a jacket belonging to a fellow-workman, on Wednesday, and took out a bottle, from which he drank, thinking it was beer. But the bottle contained carbolic acid, and Granson died while being carried to the hospital. He leaves a wife and three children.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

The London Markets.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 25.

The Chemical Industry in Japan.

An interesting official report upon the growth of the chemical industry in Japan has just been published. From this it appears that Japan now supplies herself with sulphuric acid, caustic soda, and bleaching-powder, commodities for which she formerly depended upon Europe, but in the case of which the risk of transport and the cost of freight and packing are so great as to handicap heavily foreign importations. There are also in Japan 18 soapworks, of which 17 are in Osaka and one in Hiogo. The Hiogo factory in 1890 produced 77,160 boxes; of this amount only 14,249 boxes were consumed in the country, the remainder being exported to China. The value of the soap manufactured in Osaka in the same year amounted to 15,000*l*. Most of these factories are small establishments, but in Yokohama there is a large soap factory, established in 1888.

These works are a private enterprise, started with a view not only to supply the home market, but to work up a trade in export to China and elsewhere. They are constructed on an extensive scale, being the largest of the kind in Japan, and are capable of turning out all classes of soap, such as "Laundry," "Marine," soft soap, and all varieties of toilet soaps.

The technical, chemical, and manufacturing operations are conducted by an expert procured from Germany.

In round numbers, the outlay, so far, on plant, buildings, and machinery has been from 9,500*l*. to 11,000*l*., and it is stated that the production has rapidly increased and has partially supplanted the import from America; whilst the cheap toilet soaps are manufactured at a cost with which those imported from Germany cannot compete.

The machinery employed and the various apparatus for heating, drying, and polishing are of the latest type.

A great deal of the raw material is imported, such as cocoanut and palm oil. Tallow is also used, but this is generally obtained locally. For making some of the lower priced grades, vegetable and fish oils of Japanese production are extensively used. The toilet soaps are sent out principally in bulk, and the Japanese wholesale dealers put them up to suit their own taste. In fact, in this respect the proprietor's principle seems to be to make what suits local requirements, and with that object almost all the local dealers are supplied with soaps bearing special marks and designs; and it is probable that not infrequently the name of some well-known foreign manufacturer is substituted for that of the real maker. Labour is cheap, unskilled men being paid from 10½*d*. to 12½*d*., and women from 4*d*. to 6½*d*. per day. The annual capacity of the works is 160,000 boxes laundry soap (about 2,000 tons) and 140,000 dozen cakes of toilet soap. Besides soap, the works also manufacture soda crystals, made from alkali imported from England. The crystals can be sold at much lower rates than those imported from England, which lose a great deal of weight during the voyage. The average output of soda crystals by the Yokohama works is 50 tons a month.

Government v. Private Quinine in India.

The *Rangoon Times* adversely criticises the refusal of the Indian Government to sell the quinine made in its factory to any persons but Government officials, and says, "In Burma, pre-eminently a feverish province, it would be a boon to many engaged in the country to be able to purchase quinine from Government. Many Europeans, and thousands of Burmans, work in the forests for private individuals and firms; large numbers are also employed in exploiting minerals and oil, and many others are engaged on railway construction and road-making for the Government. The majority of these undertakings are in the most sickly parts of the province, and much inconvenience is experienced from those engaged in them falling ill. If those engaged in private enterprise were allowed to purchase the Government quinine at the rates at which it is sold to Government officers, a great deal of sickness in Burma would be avoided, and the province itself greatly benefited. It is possible that private individuals can obtain Government quinine by getting it through Government officers, if they are able to show just and sufficient cause why they should be supplied; but such a course is undesirable for many reasons." In Madras, we believe, planters and private individuals are at liberty to purchase quinine in certain quantities from the Nadivattam Factory. The English quinine-makers, however, are about, it is rumoured to protest against a continuance of this practice.

ACID (CITRIC).—The warm weather has come, but instead of improvement it has thus far only brought a relaxation in the market, which has lost at least $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. since last Thursday. There are sellers now at 1s. 5d. per lb., and we hear that 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. was accepted in one instance. One of the manufacturers, however, still asks 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Juice is offering at lower rates—19l. 10s., f.o.b., was the last price. The exports of citric acid from London and Liverpool from January 1 to May 21 have been 3,380 cwt.; from May 1 to May 21 alone, 388 cwt.

ACID (HYDROCHLORIC).—The present price of pure 1160 is 16s. in carboys.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Very sluggish: English is quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., but foreign crystals may be had at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and it is even doubtful whether 11d. per lb. would not be accepted for a round lot of foreign crystals.

ARROWROOT.—The market remains firm. Thirty cases fine fresh *Natal* brought 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; 100 barrels good medium to fine St. Vincent, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—On Friday last 150 cases *China* sold at 102s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The prices of the English refiners remain unchanged. The German makers, however, who had been underselling each other lately, have patched up an agreement and fixed their price at 1s. 5d. per lb., net, all round.

CARDAMOMS.—The following figures refer to the shipments of cardamoms from Ceylon from January 1 to May 2:—1892, 161,886 lbs.; 1891, 107,797 lbs.; 1890, 144,903 lbs.; 1889, 121,606 lbs.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Small sales of good quill have been made privately, it is said, at 22s. per cwt. At auction 120 boxes broken cassia only realised 14s. 6d. (without reserve), but afterwards 15s. 6d. to 16s. is reported to have been paid privately.

CINCHONA.—The following quantities are at present advertised for sale next Tuesday:—Ceylon and East Indian bark 1,760, Java bark 66, South American (Calisaya) 84, and African 139 bales; total, 2,049 bales. The exports from Ceylon between January 1 and May 2 show a trifling increase as compared with last season. They were in 1892 1,927,586 lbs.; in 1891, 1,804,935 lbs.; in 1890, 2,806,992 lb.; and in 1889, 3,510,992 lbs.

CLOVES.—The drop in Zanzibar cloves still continues, and about 250 bales sold at auction this week at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for medium to good fair quality. Very common dark Amboina cloves, sold without reserve, realised 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per lb.

COCA.—At the next Amsterdam bark auctions, to be held on June 9. 108 bales Java coca, crushed leaf, weighing altogether 7,072 kilo. will be offered for sale. These leaves are nearly all from one plantation.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—A firm market. For the "Anchor" brand 15l. 10s. is now asked, and for Mint on the spot 14l. 15s. to 14l. 7s. 6d. per ton. In Liverpool the price is 15l. 10s. f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR is a turn easier, and may now be had at 88s. to 88s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals on the spot.

GAMBIER.—The market is quiet but steady, with small sales of *block* on the spot 18s. 3d. per cwt., and further sellers at that figure. At auction a parcel of *cubes* was bought in at 31s. 6d. for free, and 31s. per cwt. for partly pressed cubes. At the close the market is firmer for delivery.

GINGER.—*Cochin* ginger is firmly held, and part of the supply in Wednesday's auctions sold at a slight advance in price, good small rough end ends, of old import, at 41s. per cwt. There was an excellent demand for *Jamaica* root, and nearly the whole of the 560 barrels of this variety offered sold at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Good bold washed, 75s. to 76s.; medium to good bright, 58s. to 65s.; small scraped to medium washed, 43s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; common lean and dark Rhatoon, 44s. to 47s. per cwt.

GUM GUAIACUM.—The market is quiet, and there appears to be but little offering at this moment.

INDIARUBBER.—The market is exceedingly dull, with sellers of fine Par  at 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot.

INDIGO.—The East Indian indigo market has been demoralised by the unexpected failure of one of the leading Calcutta indigo houses, which is believed to have financed a large number of indigo planters. The liabilities of the firm are said to be nearly 250,000l.

JALAP.—Sales of fair Tampico root are reported to have been made privately at 1s. per lb., which would show a very firm market.

OIL (CASTOR).—The news from Calcutta, dated May 4, is to the effect that the crushers are anticipating much higher rates towards the end of the season, and are, therefore, storing up good qualities of seed at the present low prices. Inferior seed is rather more plentiful, and cheaper. The castor-oil market is weak; but the production of good second quality remains small.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—American *peppermint* oil is scarce and rather firmer—13s. per lb. is now generally asked for H.G.H. brand. *Menthol* is also held for more money, 9s. 3d. per lb. being the quotation for good white crystals.

PEPPER.—*White* pepper has continued to fall throughout the week, and lower prices have been accepted for arrival of Penang, as well as Singapore variety. At auction also a fresh decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. was established. Fair Penang sold at 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ditto Siam at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and medium to very fine bold heavy Singapore at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. *Black* pepper also sold at easier rates; grey Singapore at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; small to good heavy, Tellicherry, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; good Aleppy, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Very slow of sale, with an exceedingly limited business, at 2 $\frac{11}{16}$ d. per lb. for fair clean.

POTASH SALTS.—*Bicarbonate* is now quoted at 34s. per cwt. for crystals or powder.

QUICKSILVER.—The market remains very firm at 6l. 15s. per bottle from the importers. Second-hand supplies are scarce at 6l. 14s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—In anticipation of large supplies at the weekly sales, little business took place on the spot before Tuesday. At the auctions on Tuesday 1,961 cases were offered, of which 1,286 sold at lower rates all round. The bulk of the demand appeared to be of a speculative character. Holders accepted a decline (as compared with the previous sales) of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on *Second orange*, and 5s. for common "rosiny" *Button* lac. Orange ASSL, unworked, in shivered block, sold at 84s. to 85s.; second orange, worked, fair red to bright flat, at 76s. to 78s.; ditto palish shivered and reddish livery at 75s. to 76s.; unworked, good pale free to fine cakey, 77s.

to 81s.; fair reddish to bright, 75s. to 77s.; livery and curly, 73s. to 75s. per cwt. *Button*, good unworked firsts, 85s.; rosiny thirds, 65s. to 66s. per cwt. No *Garnet* lac was sold at the auctions, but the holders would have accepted a reduction of 1s.—viz., 74s. per cwt. for good free AC. Since the auctions the speculative market is again reported a little firmer, and some 1,500 cases TN orange lac are reported sold at 80s. for June, 81s. for August, 78s. 6d. for September, and 77s. per cwt. for October delivery.

SODA SALTS.—*Crystals* have been reduced in price to 64s. by the London makers. Ex ship the price is 65s., and on the Tyne it is 57s. 6d. per cwt. *Caustic* has been lowered 5s.; white 70-per-cent. is now 10l. 5s., f.o.b. Liverpool, and 60-per-cent., 9l. 2s. 6d. The market is flat, and on the spot 70-per-cent. is offering at 10l. 15s. *Ash* is held for 1½d., landed terms. *Nitrate* has fallen to 9s. 3d. for refined, and 8s. 6d. for ordinary quality. *Bicarbonate* may be had at 7l. 5s., landed terms, in kegs.

SULPHUR.—Foreign *Roll* and *Flowers* are rather scarce, and firm at 7l. and 8l. per ton respectively; the exporters, it is said, have sold their production until the end of June. Best thirds are held for 88s., c.i.f. terms. On the Tyne the price is 5l. 5s., f.o.b.

TURMERIC.—The market remains dull and neglected. Part of a rather large parcel of *Cochin* bulbs, offered at auction, sold at 6s. 6d. for dull rough, to 8s. per cwt. for fine bright quality.

VERMILION.—There has been a rather bitter competition between the English and certain German manufacturers lately, and prices have been reduced in consequence. The English price is now 2s. 4d. per lb. for quantities, less the usual discount.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 26.

London. Our market remains very quiet, and without any prospect of an early improvement in business. There are, it is true, two or three articles in the department of drugs which show a decidedly improved tendency, but that is all that can be said. To-day's drug auctions were moderately heavy, and a fair proportion of the goods offered at them was sold. *Cardamoms*, *rhubarb*, and *vanilla* showed a considerable improvement. *Gamboge* also sold well, while *buchu* was irregular, *jalap* a trifle firmer, and *ipecacuanha* rather easier. *Menthol* has advanced, and *American peppermint oil* is also firmer. *Jamaica honey* and *beeswax*, *tonquin beans*, and *gum myrrh* sold well, and *benzoin* brought somewhat better rates. *Orris-root* and *fennel-seed* are slightly easier, and for *Tinnevely senna* higher prices were paid. In chemicals, *quinine* has been a dead letter this week, and there is nothing to be said about it. *German refined camphor* somewhat firmer, *citric acid*, *concentrated juice*, *tartaric acid*, and *cream of tartar*, are all easier. In outside articles the only ones which show any improvement are *ginger* (*Cochin* and *Jamaica*) and *tea*. *Arrowroot* is firmer; *shellac* has fluctuated but is easier on the whole; *soda crystals*, *caustic soda*, and *nitrate of soda* are all cheaper; *indiarubber* and *indigo* are easy, and *cloves* and *pepper* lower. The Bank rate remains at 2 per cent.; *bar silver* has risen to 40½d., and the *Bombay* and *Calcutta* exchanges are 1s. 3½d.

Liverpool. Our correspondent in this centre reports a quiet market for most drugs and chemicals. *Honey* and *beeswax*, he states, are moving off in a fairly satisfactory manner. There have been further large arrivals of *quillaia*, and that article, as well as *castor oil*, is down again. *Borax* is firmer and *Calabar beans* are also looking up just a trifle. There has been an arrival of *arrowroot* from a new source of production in the West Indies.

America. The New York drug market, which only a few weeks ago was reported to be in quite a buoyant state, has now relapsed into an unusual quietude. Early in the year confident hopes were entertained that the spring trade would be one of exceptional activity, but these pleasant anticipations have been utterly falsified,

and the season is now reported to be one of the very dullest on record. On May 18 the opium market remained exceedingly flat, and *morphia* also was dull in the extreme. *Citric acid* has been reduced in price by the American makers to 44½c. *Bromide of potassium* remains at 21c. for domestic, and 20c. for foreign brands. *Castor oil* is also lower. *Ergot* is very dull of sale and *German* is offering at low prices. There is no strength in the market. All *mercurials* have been reduced in price 2c. per lb. There is a better demand for *copaiba* (*Pará* at 39½c. to 43c.) and some inquiry for *Tolu balsam*. *Tonquin beans* remain dull, and *cascara sagrada* at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. is quite a dead letter. The demand for *senna leaves* has slackened a little, but *gentian root* is firmer. Forty bales of *jalap* have arrived, and are held at 25c. to 26c. in first hands. *Canary*, *caraway*, *millet*, *rape* and *poppy seeds* have risen in value. The alcohol distillers have advanced their price for grain spirit 2c. per gallon, owing, they say, to the rise in corn. *Wood alcohol*, however, has not been altered. Heavy chemicals generally are dull, with little demand. The recent arrival of *jaborandi* has been taken out of the market at 17c.

Rejected by the Japs.

A rather odd collection of miscellaneous drugs, returned to Europe by a well-known wholesale drug firm in Yokohama, was offered at to-day's drug sales. There was one 200 lbs. case of *orris*, riddled with wormholes, for which no buyer could be found at any price. Five bags very dark and wormy *colchicum* sold "without reserve" at 20s. per cwt. For an 84 lb. case of *Ferrum redactum*, said to be 90 per cent., in jars, 9d. per lb. was accepted, "subject to approval." Eight 100-lb. cases of *oxalate of cerium* were taken out, and a case of ordinary dark gum *tragacanth* sold for 30s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Two cases soft *Socotrine* aloes in skins, mixed with leaves, sold at 77s. 6d. per cwt. to-day. A parcel of 38 kegs of rather soft quality was bought in at 95s. per cwt., a bid of 82s. 6d. being refused. *Cape aloes* are scarce, none of fine quality being offered at to-day's sales, while 4 cases, rather dull and hard, brought 19s. 6d. per cwt. Fine *Curaçao* aloes, which were rather dearer lately, found no buyers to-day.

AMBERGRIS.—For a small parcel of fine grey ambergris, offered at to-day's auctions, an offer of 115s. per oz. was refused.

ANISE.—Fifteen cases mouldy and spurious *Japanese* seeds were bought in to-day at the nominal price of 50s. per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Dull seeds from *Colombo* sold at 1½d. per lb. to-day.

ARECA-NUTS.—The recent arrival of 37 bags from *Ceylon* was offered for sale to-day. The whole parcel sold at 25s. to 27s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—One case rather thin clear brownish *Maranham* balsam realised 1s. 8d. per lb. to-day; watery, pale *Pará* was bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU is quiet, with sales, privately, at 1s. 2d. per lb.

BUCHU.—There is very little demand at present. Nineteen bales (not including any lots of first-rate quality), were offered to-day, and a few lots dull yellow to fair greenish sound leaves sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., showing a further slight reduction in value. Afterwards, a parcel of 18 bales sold rather briskly at very steady prices, with an occasional advance over the preceding sales—viz., 4d. to 4½d. for good green round, and 3¾d. for yellowish.

CALUMBA.—Generally firmly held, but only in moderate demand. Of 126 bags offered to-day only a few lots were sold at 22s. to 26s. 6d. for damaged and dark mixed natural root, and at 16s. for very ordinary quality. For fine bright washed yellow root 46s. per cwt. was suggested.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply at to-day's auctions was rather below the average, and this fact, coupled with the current reports that the crop in India has been a very small one this year, caused good competition to prevail, and prices to

advance. Of about 260 packages placed in sale, very nearly 180 sold at an advance of from 2*d.* to 3*d.* on medium qualities, and occasionally even more for fine grades. The following figures were paid.—*Ceylon-Mysore*: Medium to bold fine round pale, 4*s.* 1*d.*; medium to bold good round and long pale, 3*s.* 2*d.*; medium size, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; small to medium round and long mixed yellowish, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; small size, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*; very small long pale, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* *Ceylon-Malabar*: Medium round yellow, 2*s.* 2*d.*; smaller size, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small round yellow, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; rather lean and brown, 1*s.* 4*d.* Seed from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Of a parcel of 80 bags rather dull to fair bark one-half sold at 25*s.* per cwt. For the remainder 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was the highest bid.

CASCARILLA.—Forty-one bales woody mixed and thin bark, all sea damaged, are held for 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—The market is quite neglected at present. Of *Belgian* flowers 5 bales were offered at auction to-day. These sold at 52*s.* for good yellow, and 43*s.* for rather darker flowers.

CHIRETTA is reported to have been somewhat scarce lately. Nine bales at to-day's auctions were bought in at 9*d.* per lb. nominally.

CINCHONA.—A small lot of 27 bales Guayaquil bark was offered to-day, and was partly sold cheaply, but without appreciable change in value—8*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb. for fair quill, and 4*d.* down to 2½*d.* per lb. for ordinary quality. Dark bold damaged *Carthagena* brought 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

COCA.—The recently imported parcel of 80 bales Huanoco leaves was bought in at a nominal price to-day, the limits not being obtainable. There are only a few lots of fine strong greenish leaves in it. *Ceylon* was unusually well represented at the sales to-day. There were 16 small bales from this island, of which 15 sold at fairly good prices—1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. being paid for fair bold greenish Huanoco-character leaves of good flavour, and 9*d.* for browner and duller quality. There were altogether 570 lbs. of this quality.

COWHAGE.—Four cases very stony seed from Bombay were bought in to-day at 1*d.* per oz. The article is quite unsaleable at present.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—A parcel sold to-day at 10*s.* per cwt. for good sound, and 8*s.* 6*d.* for damaged quality.

COCHINEAL.—The market is quiet with somewhat easier prices. For a parcel of 100 bags of old import fair black Teneriffe 11*d.* per lb. is said to have been accepted. Very fine black and grey black is worth 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Good pale, partly seedy, Turkey apple may be had at 11*d.* per lb. now.

CUBEBS.—There is very little demand, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* being the value of the drug, according to quality. At the auctions 5 bags were bought in: a bid of 5*l.* per cwt. was refused for 2 bags somewhat stinky bluish-coloured berries from Singapore.

CUTTLE-FISH.—For a few cases fair palish bone, from Cadiz, 3*d.* per lb. was accepted, while good pale quality is held for 4*d.* per lb. Six cases bold but rather off colour, from Bombay, sold at 3*d.* per lb. to-day.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Six cases from Singapore sold to-day at 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for good fiery soft red lump, and at 5*l.* 5*s.* for a more drossy parcel. Ten cases of Singapore "drop" dragon's blood were bought in at 80*s.* per cwt. to-day.

ERGOT OF RYE.—A very dull market. Several lots of wormy, low German, and Russian ergot were offered to-day, but the whole was bought in at 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Common wormy Spanish sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—One case from Bombay, fair quality, was bought in at 9*d.* per lb. to-day. There is no demand at present.

FENNEL-SEED.—Sixty-eight bags good bold East Indian seed (from Bombay), sold at 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to-day.

GALLS (TURKEY).—The market is almost lifeless, and buyers are unwilling to pay the price of 70*s.* for good blue

and 60*s.* for ditto green Bassorah galls, at which the importers still hold their stock.

GAMBOGE.—The demand shown to-day was again very brisk, and nearly everything that was offered, consisting of about 10 cases, sold at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* advance per cwt: good bright broken loose pipe, 13*l.* 5*s.*; broken and cakey ditto, slightly ricey mixed, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; dull, partly ricey and cakey pipe, 11*l.* 10*s.*; ordinary soft ditto, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.*

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Two bags small to bold, fine, clean pale drop, slightly woody mixed, sold at 60*s.* per cwt. to-day. For 5 cases fine small to bold drop part blocky and seedy, 59*s.*, and for two cases brown blocky drop, partly drossy mixed 40*s.* per cwt. was accepted.

GUM ARABIC.—Five cases picked gum, which have been offered previously on more than one occasion, were again placed in sale to-day. They were all bought in at nominal rates—viz, 21*l.* for fine pale picked from Trieste. For smaller palish grain from Alexandria, 8*l.* would probably be accepted. Ten bales rather brown gennine Soudan sorts, imported from Alexandria, were bought in to-day at 100*s.* per cwt. A parcel of 14 barrels fine pale glossy picked Aden gum evoked a bid of 90*s.*, which was declined.

GUM BENZOIN.—*Siam* gum is firmly held for high prices: Ordinary brown and red almondy block, 10*l.* 10*s.* Some sales were made—namely, loose almonds, rather dark and dusty, at 17*l.*, and dull grey brown siftings, in black, at from 62*s.* 6*d.* rising to 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Sumatra* gnm appeared at first neglected, but subsequently sold at high prices for fine qualities; 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* being paid for good pale almondy seconds, fairly packed; 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* for rather dull seconds, not very almondy and false packed at the sides; and 5*l.* 10*s.* for nice glassy *Penang* character; for an ordinary lot of spurious *Palembang* gnm 9*s.* per cwt. was refused.

GUM MASTIC.—No demand at present. Fourteen cases at to-day's auctions were all bought in at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for yellow to palish drop. For three cases fair yellowish drop 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. was accepted.

GUM MYRRH.—In rather small supply and firmly held. Five barrels rather dark Aden picked sold at 95*s.*, and for clean small siftings 66*s.* per cwt. was paid, showing a trifling advance.

HEMIDESMUS INDICUS is almost unsaleable, and 27 bales had to be disposed of to-day at ¾*d.* per lb., "subject to buyers' approval."

HONEY.—In good request, and Jamaica about 1*s.* dearer 8 barrels good clean red liquid selling at 33*s.* 6*d.*; darker ditto, 32*s.* A parcel of 87 barrels *Chilian* was also mostly sold at 32*s.* for fair hard palish candied, and from 25*s.* to 26*s.* for rather darker colour. A consignment of so-called orange-blossom honey from Brisbane in tins and casks was offered; the former were bought in, but the latter sold at from 20*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—In *Rio* root there was not much of good quality offering, the bulk of the 54 serons shown consisting of very woody root: 37 serons sold at irregular prices, but generally at a decline of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; fair fresh sound root at 7*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; lean and wiry ditto at 6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 1*d.*; damages, ordinary to good, fair, realised from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Ten bags *Carthagena* root, fine plump reddish to dull and damaged, were all bought in.

JALAP.—At auction to-day a parcel of 47 bags Vera Cruz and Tampico mixed, rather chumpy and mondy, sold at from 10*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. for fair partly chumpy, and from 9*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. for very dull and mouldy. These prices show a slight advance upon the last sale rates.

KOLA-NUTS.—Fair to good brown, apparently washed kolas, sold at 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., good chips at 5*d.*, and dark dried at 3½*d.* per lb.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Two hundred and forty-six bales were offered to-day, but none sold. Turkey root, rather thin decorticated, was bought in at 15*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt., natural at 17*s.* per cwt. For fine bold decorticated root 34*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt. was asked.

MATICO.—Four bales fair green but very broken leaf were bought in at 8*d.* per lb. to-day.

MUSK.—The market is very flat indeed, and it is difficult to effect sales. Fine Tonquin pods of the first pile, thin blue skin, well trimmed, and fairly dry, was bought in to-day at 73s. per oz. One tin of thin brown-skinned first-pile pods, with heavy underskin, and fairly dry, sold at 65s. per oz.; while for third-pile pods, dull damp, untrimmed and damp, 24s. was paid; and 20s. to 21s. for small to bold skinny and unsightly old-fashioned pods.

NUX VOMICA.—No sales to-day. A parcel of 495 bags ordinary dull small *Cochin* was bought in at 9s. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—A parcel of 100 cases good pale first Calcutta sold very cheaply at 3d (one lot, 3½d.) per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Menthol*, we are told, has risen again, 10s. per lb. being now talked of as the price. Fifteen cases *Cajuput* oil from Singapore sold at 2s. 9d. per bottle to-day.

OPIUM.—The London market has been absolutely quiet this week, and there is no change to report either in price or in position.

ORRIS.—Ten bags *Verona* roots, offered without reserve, sold to-day at 60s. per cwt. for bold but yellow root. This is a decline of 7s. compared with last auction's price. Fine picked *Florentine* root was bought in at 120s. per cwt., but cannot be sold at anything approaching that figure. Fair *Mogadore* orris sold at 37s. per cwt.

PATCHOULY.—A parcel of thirteen bales dusty stalky brown leaves of weak flavour, from Penang, sold at 1½d. per lb. to-day "without reserve."

QUASSIA.—A parcel of 10½ bags chips from St. Kitts sold at 12½. per ton for fine bright small, and at 6½. per ton for ordinary.

RHATANIA.—Two bags of very small thin root of good colour sold at 8d. per lb. to-day.

RHUBARB.—About 60 cases were offered at to-day's sales, mostly of new import, and nearly the whole of this was disposed of with strong competition at an advance of from 2d. to 4d. per lb., according to quality, some lots realising exceptionally high rates. The following prices were paid:—*Shensi*: Round bold fair bright coat, seven-eighths pinky, one-eighth dark fracture, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; small to medium ditto, 2s. 5d.; rather rough coat, one-fourth dark, three-fourths good fracture, 1s. 9d.; slightly rough coat, half grey and half fair fracture, rather spongy, 1s. 6d.; good to fine bright small to medium druggists' root, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.; flat *Shensi* bold root, fair coat, half pinky, half grey fracture, 3s. 2d.; small to medium round and flat mixed ditto, 2s. 5d.; small to medium fair bright coat, ¾ pinky, ¼ dark, 2s. 1d.; medium to bold rough coated, partly spongy, pinky fracture, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; small rough coated, rather spongy, fair grey and pinky fracture, 1s. 7d.; fair round and flat mixed pickings, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; medium to bold, very spongy and dark in fracture, 1s. 1d.; very wormy round and flat mixed, 10d. per lb. Nine bags wormy *Rapontica* sold to-day without reserve at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb.

SALER is very scarce. Two cases of fair pale quality imported *via* Marseilles, were offered to-day, and bought in at 13½. per cwt., which is about the price expected.

SANDALWOOD-CHIPS.—A parcel of 48 robbins of fair quality sold at exceedingly low prices to-day, 10½. 10s. per ton being accepted for sound.

SARSAPARILLA.—The market is steady, and there is not much offering. For fair *Honduras* root 1s. 6d. is asked, and for good bright native red Jamaica 1s. 3d. per lb. was paid to-day.

SENNA.—Only about 75 packages of *Tinnevely* senna, all in second-hand, were shown at to-day's auction; the greater part of this sold at a slight advance in prices upon the last rates, good qualities especially being strongly competed for. Good medium greenish to bold green leaf brought from 5d. to 7½d.; fair medium yellowish to ordinary dark and specky, from 3½d. down to 1½d. per lb. *Alexandrian* senna was in considerable supply, but only very little was sold. Good bold, bright, green leaves, at 11d.; pods, 11½d. to 1s. per lb.

TEA.—The China market remains steady for common tea;

but as the first ship with new Monings is now on the way, dealers are devoting their energies to getting rid of remnants of old tea, and are buying as sparingly as possible. Capers are dearer, commonest flake selling at 3½d., and very little to be had from 8d. to 11d., these sorts showing from 1d. to 3d. per lb. advance in the last few weeks. Assams are very firm, medium teas showing the most advance. After a substantial rise, the terminal market receded a few points early in the week, in consequence of realisations; but with very little left in first hands we are not likely to see a lower market yet. Ceylons sold at about previous rates on Tuesday. There is not a great deal on the water at the moment, but will be ere long, and the anticipated large increase in Ceylon imports next season will keep prices low.

TONQUIN BEANS have been in much better demand lately, good frosted *Para* being particularly scarce. At to-day's auctions five cases of this description were bought in at 3s. per lb., while two cases of slightly crystallised *Angostura* sold at 6s. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Good brown French beeswax in bars was bought in at 7½. 7s. 6d., and pale bleached Calcutta at 7½. 15s. per cwt. Rather large supplies of *Mogadore* wax were shown to-day, but only one cask of inferior impure quality sold "without reserve" at 59s. per cwt. *Jamaica* in small supply, 23 packages fair selling at very full and slightly higher rates namely, 7½. to 7½. 2s. 6d. for good red and orange, and 6½. 15s. to 6½. 17s. 6d. for browner ditto. Of *Madagascar* wax little was sold, and prices were barely up to those of last sale; fair chocolate to good fair bright realising from 5½. to 5½. 17s. 6d. *Australian* sold well at 6½. 10s. to 7½. 15s. for good mixed colours to very fine.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ARROWROOT.—A parcel of prime *West Indian* from a new source in the Lesser Antilles has been offered at auction here. It was held at 9d.

BORAX in a firmer position; several small second-hand parcels have been cleared off the market.

CALABAR BEANS.—Some recent arrivals are held off the market. There have been sales of good at 2½d.

HONEY.—*Chilian* pile 10 has sold at 37s. to 37s. 6d.; pile 1 held 32s. 6d. to 33s.; pile 2, 29s.; and pile 3, 27s.

LINSEED.—A parcel of prime, plump, clean *Catania*-seed is offering at 56s. per cwt.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

AMSTERDAM, May 26.

THE cinchona auctions to be held in Amsterdam on June 9 will consist of 167 cases, and 3,557 bales, about 315 tons, divided as follows: From Government plantations, 37 cases and 291 bales, about 28 tons; from private plantations, 130 cases and 3,266 bales, about 287 tons. This quantity contains of *druggists' bark*: *Succirubra* quills, 101 cases; broken quills and chips, 51 cases and 116 bales; root, 21 bales. *Manufacturing bark*: *Ledgeriana* quills, 15 cases; broken quills and chips, 2,590 bales; root, 695 bales; Hybrid broken quills and chips, 123 bales; root, 12 bales.

Further particulars will follow as soon as all the analyses have been published.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from Our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, May 25.

OUR opium market remains stationary; the sales during the week amount to 35 cases at the parity of from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 7d. per lb. f.o.b. for manufacturing opium according to quality.

A PIONEER OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

MR. FRANCIS CLARKE HILLS, the chief partner in the great chemical-works of Messrs. F. C. Hills & Co., of Deptford, whose death we announced recently, was one of those typical British captains of industry whose career delights the imagination of such authors as Mr. Samuel Smiles. Mr. Hills started as a chemical manufacturer when quite a young man, having received a thoroughly practical training. He acquired the old works at Deptford, which are still the headquarters of the firm, from a German chemist, who carried on a little manufacturing trade there, and commenced business in quite a modest way, assisted by his elder brother Thomas, who predeceased him by about ten years. Thomas Hills looked after the manufacturing part of the business, but Francis, the younger brother, was the soul of the business, always experimenting in the laboratory and the engineering workshop, patenting chemical and mechanical inventions and originating those happy ideas of business which led, first to prosperity and afterwards to enormous wealth. Among the first chemicals which the brothers Hill manufactured at their Deptford works were carbonate and sulphate of ammonia. That was before the days of the big gas companies, and sulphate, at any rate, is now no longer made by the firm, though Hills' carbonate of ammonia is as well known all over the world now as ever it was. From the beginning of the rise of the great gas industry Mr. Hills realised the importance of the trade in the by-products of the gas works, and he gradually entered into contracts with almost all of them for the purchase of the gas liquors. The firm of Hills & Co. soon became large exporters of sulphate of ammonia to the West Indian islands and other cane-producing countries, where it found a use as manure. The beetroot-sugar industry, which now absorbs immense quantities of this sulphate, was not then in existence (at any rate as an organised industry) and the sulphate of ammonia trade had not yet been spoilt, from a manufacturing point of view, by over-production and low prices. Sulphuric acid, and other artificial manures, were also staple products of the firm.

In those days nitrate of soda was not yet imported in a refined, or semi-refined state from South America, as it is now, and before being used for vitriol making the imported product underwent a process of purification at the Deptford works. It was in testing the impurities of a batch of the nitrate at these works that iodine was first discovered to be a component part of the product of distillation. After ascertaining this fact, Mr. Hills commenced to extract regularly the iodine from the nitrate, and sold it in the market, but he does not appear to have made any systematic attempt to create the great industry which subsequently sprang up on the Pacific seaboard.

Messrs. Hills were among the first chemical manufacturers to prepare refined saltpetre by double decomposition,—viz. by using nitrate of soda and muriate of potash.

Among the many inventions which Mr. Hills patented was one for the purification of gas by the agency of oxide of iron. Mr. Hills himself provided the material for purification, and subsequently purchased from the gasworks the spent oxide (charged with sulphur to the extent of about 40 per cent.) which he used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The furnace in which the sulphur was recovered from the spent oxide was of his own designing. Mr. Hills subsequently became interested in some large mines at Huelva, in Spain, and in course of time he became one of the chief owners of that undertaking. Besides their Deptford business the firm own large works at East Greenwich, and for many years Messrs. Hills also had a chemical factory at Stratford, which they afterwards sold to a soapmaking firm, and where they made large quantities of oxalic and tartaric acids, in the days when those chemicals still sold at prices which left a handsome margin to the maker. One of these specialties was sal ammoniac in small bells, a shape which found particular favour with the druggists of the period. There is a legend that on one occasion, owing to the temporary absence, with a severe attack of asthma, of the manager of the Stratford works, a large batch of tartaric acid in solution, representing about 10 tons of the acid, was accidentally poured down the sewers by the hands. As tartaric acid was worth about

2s. 6d. per lb. in those days the mishap was a rather costly one. Oxalic acid was in those days made by the oxidation of sugar with nitric acid, and the price was more than three times what it is now. Just before the new process of manufacturing this acid from sawdust was first adopted Messrs. Hills had been conducting experiments with a similar process for many weeks, but no good result was obtained, and when the new cheap process ruined the old expensive one they gave up that trade, as well as the manufacture of oxalic acid, altogether. Sulphur refining was also carried on largely at the Deptford works at one time, the firm having a large sale of the manufactured product among the Kentish hop growers. Mr. Hills ultimately got at loggerheads with his whilom friends, the London gas companies, and fought them in the law courts for many years over patent questions and other matters, probably not much to the advantage of either party. Mr. Hills was a man of singularly retiring disposition, and never took any prominent part in public life. The estate of Penshurst in Kent, which he bought many years ago, was much improved and beautified by him, and became of the finest places in the home counties. To the present generation of men in the drug trade and the chemical business Mr. Hills was scarcely known, except by tradition as one of the richest men in the English chemical trade." Mr. Hills has left three sons, one of whom is a partner in the chemical works, while another is on the board of the Thames Iron Works (Limited), a business with which the senior Mr. Hills was himself connected at the time of his death.

Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Nicholson, Isaac (formerly trading as Isaac Nicholson & Co.)
Liversedge, bookkeeper, formerly chemical manufacturer and dry
salter.

Oliver, Henry Uren, Harley Street, and also lately carrying on business
in Oxford Street, W., surgeon dentist, manufacturer of and dealer in
toilet articles.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Nicholson, Isaac (formerly trading as Isaac Nicholson & Co.), Liver-
sedge, Yorkshire, bookkeeper, formerly chemical manufacturer and
drysalter.

Simmons, Walter, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, late Featherstone
Buildings, High Holborn, W.C., optician.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Enright, John Anthony, trading as J. A. Euright & Co., Llanerch-
medd, Anglesey, mineral-water manufacturer—discharge granted sub-
ject to certain conditions.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Castle, T., and Rogers, J., under the style of Castle & Rogers, Banwell,
Somersetshire, aerated-water manufacturers.

Newsome, E. L., and Newsome, V., under the firm of E. L. and V.
Newsome, Blackpool, aerated-water manufacturers and coal mer-
chants.

Next Week.

MONDAY, May 30.—*Society of Chemical Industry* (London
Section), Burlington House, at 8 P.M. Papers on (1) "Manu-
facture of Vinegar," by Mr. J. A. Nettleton; (2) "The Petro-
leum Jellies of Commerce," by Dr. S. Rideal; (3) "Certain
Aluminium Alloys," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright.

THURSDAY, June 2.—*Chemical Society*, Burlington House,
at 8 P.M.

FRIDAY, June 3.—*Royal Institution*, at 9 P.M. Mr. Ludwig
Mond, F.R.S., on "Metallic Carbonyls."

SATURDAY, June 4.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 P.M. Pro-
fessor H. Marshall Ward on "Some Modern Discoveries in
Agricultural and Forest Botany."

Correspondence

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and divide a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Patent-Medicine Stamp.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Burroughs on the above subject is very plausible from his standpoint. Men who have made their position and can afford to travel to continental places of resort have little sympathy with their less fortunate brethren, and do not feel the hardships under which many of the trade now suffer from the cutting prices of the stores, &c. The only margin of profit the retail man has to look upon in these days is from his own proprietaries, and these, if advertised for the cure of any complaint, must have upon them the Government stamp, otherwise the proprietor is amenable to the Apothecaries Act. Mr. Burroughs says, "Any retailer could as easily get 2s. 9d. for his mixture without a stamp as with it." Perhaps so. But if Judge Cresswell's definition of a chemist be correct, that is, "one who sells medicines which are asked for," I would ask Mr. Burroughs if a chemist would be safe as the law stands in selling his mixture minus the stamp, even should the Stamp Act be abolished? I say not, and I for one prefer the Act to remain as it is, rather than be obliged to sell "tabloids" at little more than cost price. I am amazed that we chemists do not see how many wholesale houses use both us and the medical faculty as channels only to supply the public in the first instance with their remedies for this ailment and that, and then afterwards the patient purchases the article from the stores. We thus countenance a system of quackery and get nothing for our folly. My advice to medical men and chemists is to supply their own preparations and retain their patients, and thus get others. If the abolition of the Stamp Act be a matter of indifference to Mr. Burroughs, why does he seem so much concerned about it? I leave your readers to answer this query, and would be glad to know if Mr. Burroughs is correct in saying that grocers and drapers can supply poisons under the seal of the Government Stamp? I would also like to know why the goods he makes ought to be free from stamp duty? This seems to me to be one of the anomalies of the law as interpreted at Somerset House. Perhaps Mr. Burroughs will say this is antiquated.

Yours, &c.,
IN THE TRADE SINCE 1853. (35/37).

SIR,—Mr. Burroughs is to be commended if he can get this iniquitous tax abolished, and deserves the support of the trade. Why should chemists pay 1½d. in the shilling on medicines, and be exposed to petty prosecutions on the wording of a label while other proprietary articles go scot-free.

"Beckenham's" arguments are too feeble to be worthy of serious consideration. There is nothing to prevent the grocer selling syrup of squills or any simple remedy, nor would the abolition of the stamp make the slightest difference. What possible protection does the stamp give to the chemist?

"Beckenham" evidently does not believe in enterprise, and, standing still himself, would like everyone else to do the same. If he could get 50 per cent. profit on patents and the monopoly he might be content, but, having to face competition, he blames the manufacturers for advertising their

own specialities, forgetting that these men are the retailers' best friends and advisers, inasmuch as they, at the risk of their capital, test the wants of the public.

Chemists would not do half the trade without patents. Thousands of customers would never enter a pharmacy if they did not require some advertised article. The chemists would have less chances of substitution. The majority of their own preparations would have little or no sale; indeed, it is more than probable they would never have seen the light of day.

Where would the chemist be if he had nothing to imitate, no ideas to copy, and no more demand for his goods than that created by his own imagination or recommendation?

FORWARD. (36/70.)

In the *Health Messenger*, the editor, Mr. G. Weddell, of Newcastle, writes warmly against the stamp. He first shows that none of the specialities known as patent medicines are patent, and says if he has not made this clear, he must refer the "befogged" to Alpe's handbook on the subject, and if still bewildered, to the lunatic asylum. Then, after briefly tracing the history of the tax, he states it is no guarantee of safety or efficacy to the public. "If a pair of scales be stamped by a Government inspector, there is some ground for supposing they are fit for use; but the medicine stamp neither acquits nor condemns. The article it covers may be as harmless as an acidulated drop, or it may be a deadly poison. The public misunderstanding of this has led all medical authorities, to advocate strongly the abolition of the stamp, because to the uninformed it gives a false idea of security or efficacy. It is merely a matter of revenue, and not of large importance in a great state like ours. The amount yielded in 1890 by the medicine stamps and licences was 217,262*l.*, and few minor taxes have ever aroused so much irritation and odium in collecting."

"Every person in business endeavours, or ought to endeavour, to excel his neighbors in skill and care, and if he succeeds in devising improved methods or products, he either keeps the secret to himself or protects it by letters patent. All other trades or professions are free to do this, and are subject to no other charge; but the chemist's brains are taxed. He must pay 10 to 15 per cent. or more upon the retail price of all the product of his art, skill, or secret. And for this he has no protection, no claim in return. It gives him no patent right or legal surety whatever. Moreover, the chemist's very name is taxed. The Inland Revenue authorities claim the possessive case as applied to medicines, and charge 10 or 15 per cent. on their retail value if it be attached to them."

"Either of the above circumstances alone renders the medicine stamp necessary, and there is a third ground—namely, recommendation for the prevention, relief, and cure of any ailment. Now it is well known that all medicines are for the purpose of preventing, curing, or relieving—that, indeed, this is what makes them medicines. It is likewise understood that all remedies are not equally good for the same ailment. One is used for one disorder, another for another. It is important that people should not confound the uses of medicine, and apply the round drug to the square complaint. All other persons are allowed to describe their goods, to show their uses and properties, and to recommend them, if they so desire, to the top of their bent. But the chemist's mouth is taxed. He is not allowed to describe the various uses of a medicine, even when it is required for the safety of the public. For instance, tincture of arnica is used in its strong form for toothache; it is also used in a largely diluted form as a lotion for bruises. If used for the latter purpose in full strength it might give rise to erysipelas or other serious consequences. But the law prohibits, under a heavy tax, or a still heavier fine, the use of a label describing these various uses."

Considering that it "taxes a man when he is down"—a proceeding much more reprehensible than laying tribute on the breakfast table; that it harasses a whole class of educated tradesmen in the discharge of their serious work, which so nearly concerns the public health; that it prevents being put upon medicines those instructions necessary for public safety; that it frequently covers deadly poisons which would, apart from its use, require to be distinctly labelled; that to many persons it gives a false idea of safety and

efficacy;—considering all these things, Mr. Weddell concludes that it is time the antiquated medicine tax should follow the corn tax, window tax, and the newspaper tax into decent extinction and oblivion.

The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

SIR,—I think in justice to myself you ought to correct the error in your report of the carbolic-acid poisoning in Sydenham on May 12, which appeared in your issue of May 21, in which you state that the acid was not labelled. I enclose a label similar to the one which I put on the bottle—covering the whole of the front of the bottle, and not leaving room for my name. The coroner did not express himself disapprovingly of the way in which the acid was sold. The oil-shops supply it here. The exact words he used were these: "Credit was due to Mr. Neeson for coming forward and stating that he sold the carbolic acid to the deceased. If from any false notion of preserving his reputation he had not taken this course, the jury would have been without evidence that had materially assisted them in coming to their verdict. He (the coroner) thought it would be useful if all chemists put their names on all poisons, of whatever description;" and thought I would have done so, if only from an advertising point of view.

I remain, yours faithfully,

58 Wells Road, Sydenham, S.E.,
May 24.

H. J. NEESON.

Tabloids and Tablets

SIR,—We notice the correspondence (24/27 A. C. S.) with regard to the use of the words "Tabloids" and "Tablets" as applied to compressed drugs. The word "Tablets" was first applied by us to this class of drugs at the commencement of our business in 1878. This form of medication had hitherto been known in this country as "compressed pills." We registered the word "Tablets" in this connection as a trade-mark, and therefore regard it as our rightful property, also because we introduced the word here, and because it is in our opinion non-descriptive, and therefore eligible for use as a trade-mark. We still employ it on some of our goods. A "Tablet" has never been described or considered as a substance having a round or oval surface, but rather as having a flat or squared surface. In the compressed form of medication the surface is rounded or curved. Some firms have, we presume, inadvertently used the word "Tablets" in connection with compressed drugs. To certain of these firms we have explained that we claimed the exclusive employment of this word in this connection, and have received replies from them that they would make no further use of the word. Among these honorable firms we may mention Messrs. Allen & Hanbrys, Newbery & Sons, the Civil Service Co-operative Society, Mr. F. W. Donbleday, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Messrs. Vines & Froom-Messrs. Thomas McMullan & Co., Messrs. Samuel Clot, worthy & Co., Messrs. Gale & Co., Messrs. Holden & Kendall, Messrs. Kay Brothers, and Messrs. Meggeson & Co.

The word "Tabloid" is also our registered trade-mark, and is also a coined word. Our object in introducing and using the words "Tablets" or "Tabloids" to apply to our particular make of compressed goods, was to save the doctors the trouble of writing our name in full whenever they were prescribing our goods. Thus these words on an order or prescription mean the compressed drugs of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., just as the word Vaseline on an order or prescription means the paraffinum molle manufactured by the Chesebrough Company. The word signifies not so much a name or title as a special brand.

Yours very respectfully,

London, May 24.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

Warren v. The Riviera Perfumery Co.

SIR,—In your report about this important case, you have failed to mention the crucial points:—That our traveller, Mr. Voigt, when put into the witness box, declared on oath: "that when Mr. Warren asked him what our stock of Encalyptus was, he replied, 'I do not know and I would much rather wire and ascertain first,' but that Mr. Warren persuaded him not to do so."

Further, that when Mr. Warren was cross-examined by

Counsel for the defence, he declined to declare on oath that he was sure that he requested immediate delivery by word of mouth before the contract was written out. *Sapienti sat.*

Yours truly,

RIVIERA PERFUMERY CO.

Apprentices and Unregistered Managers.

SIR,—In your last issue "M. P. S." would make "fish of one and flesh of another"; but I cannot see why he should be so bitter in his tirade against the unqualified (?) managers, whose abilities may be, and probably are, as great, if not greater, than his own in all that appertains to his business. Several members of the Council even have spoken in favour of an exemption for the *bona fide* branch managers, and surely there can be no satisfaction to any man in feeling he has, either directly or indirectly, been the cause of depriving a fellow-man of his means of livelihood. Yet this is what "M. P. S.," and such as he, would hound and taunt the Society into doing. But there is another serious side to these proceedings. Chemists should consider what will be the condition of the drug trade in a very few years if these prosecutions of apprentices and unregistered managers go on indiscriminately. There is now the utmost difficulty in getting youths to come to the trade, and shortly assistants will be so scarce and their demands so high that none but the largest shops will be able to pay them the salaries they will ask, and the average shops throughout the country—numbering, say, 75 per cent. of the whole—will find business—nay, do now find business—and profits shrinking and expenses growing until the life of the ordinary dispensing chemist and druggist becomes a veritable slavery. And the huge drug stores, with their dozens of assistants (aye! Mr. "M. P. S.," all qualified men by examination), will cut the living profit out of the hands of the average chemist and druggist with as little compunction, and certainly with greater celerity, than "M. P. S." would oust the poor, not unqualified, but unregistered manager, whose only means of existence is his trade.

Might I suggest to the Council and their aiders and abettors that "Live and let live" is still an axiom worth considering, else might they create a state of affairs infinitely worse than the present. Surely a quarter of an ounce of oxalic acid sold by one's apprentice to the poor mill-girl to take the oil out of the piece of cloth she is weaving cannot be such a deadly danger to society at large, especially as the same girl may come in when the master is in and get a pennyworth or a pound if she likes? This is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" with a vengeance; and how chemists, either as individuals or collectively, are to benefit by the recent actions of the Council, I utterly fail to see.

Trusting that a more reasonable policy will shortly prevail,

I am, yours sincerely,

May 21.

J. L. (37/15.)

SIR,—I agree with "M. P. S." that the recent chlorodyne prosecution is likely to be of much benefit to the public safety, and to tend to bring the sale of poisonous preparations into the hands of those specially fitted for such sales. I also agree with him *re* unqualified managers. They hold a position, which the law clearly shows is not intended for them (as far as selling poisons is concerned), and they deserve no sympathy. But I cannot agree with him as to it being unfair to keep apprentices from selling poisons while "the master is out for an hour or so." Why should apprentices be allowed to sell, and not unqualified managers?

As the law framed for the public safety requires certain regulations to be observed by qualified chemists as to the sale of poison, let chemists show that the confidence reposed in them is merited by strictly following the rules laid down. It was hard against Mr. Proctor's son; but he was undoubtedly infringing the Act, and consequently the Society were justified in prosecuting.

Fraserburgh, N.B.,

May 23.

Yours truly,

A. P. S. (38/39.)

Recovery of Spirit from Tinctures.

Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears, Pharmaceutical Engineers, replying to query 29/73 as to the best form of still for

recovering spirit from tincture marcs, state that the apparatus should be as follows:—

A strong copper still of oval form, tinned inside, say 50 gallons total content, fitted in a cast iron steam jacket to nearly half its depth, supported on columns and fitted with capscrew and thermometer, steam, air and condense water cocks, large discharge valve and safety valve. The still to be surmounted by a flanged copper low swan neck still head of ample area, and lower end connected by a big nut union to a tinned copper or pewter tapering worm with vapour globe at top, fitted in a galvanised iron worm tank with copper overflow pipe, plug, washer and waste and liquor inlet pipe and cock. The still to be fitted with a cross-blade ronser on spindle supported on, and working in a stuffing box on swan neck and stay bar in dome of still, with disconnecting coupling, to be turned by hand or driven by a gut band from above. Also the steam jacket to be so arranged that it can be worked as a water jacket if desired.

A vacuum still would be more effective but much more costly, and would necessitate power to drive a dry vacuum pump, for the purpose of exhausting a double receiver attached to outlet of condenser.

167 Kingsland Road,
May 19.

A Postal Hint.

SIR,—To-day, for the first time, post-card communication is introduced between here and England. Letter rates remain *v/a*: 4*d.* per half ounce—not 2½*d.*, as your London houses seem to think—that applies to Cape Colony only.

Yours fraternally,

Iron Apotheek, Jagersfontein, N. COAKER.
Orange Free State, May 4.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "*Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty*" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, pp. 161-5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY pp. 151-9.

38/19. *Yorks.*—We do not consider that spirit of chloroform or water of chloroform in a proprietary medicine renders it necessary to label the mixture poison.

38/34. *Greene.*—If you want to get the exclusive right to use a fancy word your safest way is to register that word alone, unaccompanied by any device. You are not required to declare the composition of the article for which you are registering a trade-mark.

38/8. *Puzzled.*—A county court has jurisdiction if it can be shown that any part of the cause of action arose within its district. It may be that in your case the wrong court has been chosen, but we cannot say without knowing much more than you tell us. If the action is a proper one to defend, you can raise this as a preliminary objection, when your case is called, and if it is ruled in your favour ask for costs. But it does not pay in the end to rely on these technical defences. If the court you are sued in is the Lord Mayor's Court, the defence is not likely to be availing. No one knows exactly what is the limit of the jurisdiction of that court.

38/40. *W. R. C.*—It is not necessary to have the Minor qualification in order to carry on the business of a manufacturing or wholesale druggist. But the use of these titles by unregistered persons is illegal, and if they are used in a misleading way a prosecution will probably result.

37/40. *Botanic*—It is not legal for an unregistered person to assume the title of botanic druggist.

37/56. *Experimenta.*—You may keep metric weights and measures for experimental purposes, unstamped. You are not likely to be interfered with if you keep an apparatus for fractional distillation without a still licence, but, as you seem to be nervous, ask the Board of Inland Revenue for permission in regard to the latter, and the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in regard to the former.

38/63. *B. W.* asks:—"In the event of an outside chemist's lamp and column placed on edge of pavement being damaged by a runaway horse, who is responsible, and how to proceed in the matter?" [The owner of the horse is responsible for the damage done, unless it can be shown that the lamp had no business to be where it was. A county court action is the simplest way of enforcing a claim of the kind if the owner refuses to settle.]

38/72. *Photographic.*—You would be wise to treat sulpho cyanide of ammonium as a poison within Part I. of the schedule, though it scarcely comes within the definition of "metallic cyanides and their preparations." In case of a prosecution, however, a Court might object to subtle chemical distinctions.

39/35. *Scientia.*—We gave the following reply a fortnight ago: "The Treasury have seemed to carefully avoid raising any question which would bring one of these proprietary medicines within the first part of the schedule. It would be possible to argue that morphia, as a 'poisonous vegetable alkaloid,' brings a medicine within Part I, but such an interference with trade would be very objectionable, and it is not for chemists to initiate it."

39/50. *Ginger.*—The President of the Pharmaceutical Society and several members of the Council trade under fictitious titles, and label poisons with those fictitious titles as the sellers. It is an open question whether this course is strictly legal; we believe it is.

37/13. *Contractor.*—It appears to us that the Corporation have only accepted your tender for the articles specifically named therein. As carbolic acid does not appear among these we do not see that you have any ground for complaint.

37/14. *Enquirer.*—We believe the right of using the Pharmaceutical Society's arms is, strictly speaking, limited to the Society in a corporate capacity. But it is obvious that they make no objection to their employment by their members and associates. They could probably prevent outsiders using them under the Pharmacy Act, 1852. The design on the diploma is not the arms. It represents to some extent the supporters, and the quarterings appear as a part of the design on the cover of the Society's journal.

39/64. *W. F. L.*—No one could have a proprietary right in either of the titles you name.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

39/31. *H. R.*—You will find the quotations you want in our market report. The prices there named are for bulk quantities, as explained in the head-note.

33/69. *Taffy.*—(1) Etherial Tincture of Capsicum is the same strength as the B.P. spirituous tincture, but made with methylated ether. (2) Toothache-jelly is equal volumes of collodion and melted (*not liquefied*) carbolic acid mixed.

38/29. *E. M.*—You could meet your requirements, we think, out of "*Veterinary Counter Practice*" (3*s.* 6*d.* from any wholesale house).

37/14. *Enquirer*.—We do not know the gross profits of particular businesses, and if we did we should not publish the information.

37/26. *Yorkshireman*.—We do not prescribe. Your child should have good medical advice.

18/48. *Statim*.—The Worm-powder is powdered areca-nut.

14/23. *Clutha*.—The Liniment for Rheumatism, of which you send us a small quantity, with the remark that "it has been found very successful," is, as you suppose, mainly composed of cajuput oil. Try the following formula:—

Ol. cajuputi	3j.
„ camphoræ natural. .. .	3iiss.
„ paraffini	3iv.
Acid. acetic. dil.	3iss.

M.

29/47. *E. S. V.* sends us a sample of Citric Acid, which he finds on testing, according to Proctor's "Manual," to give indications of lead or iron. As a rule we have to decline giving opinions regarding the quality of drugs sent to us for that purpose, and in the present instance we reply because the point is of general interest. Three grains of "E. S. V.'s" sample dissolved in two drachms of water gave a feeble brown coloration with ammonium sulphhydrate. This scarcely amounted to a precipitate, but in the course of twelve hours the brown coloration had settled to the lower part of the test-tube, without, however, any flocculent separation. Sulphuretted hydrogen caused no change of colour whatever in the acid solution. Potassium ferrocyanide gave a feeble coloration which in the course of a few hours was distinctly blue. These results sufficiently indicate the absence of lead, and the presence of a very minute trace of iron, and it is obvious that the sample is of B.P. quality so far as "metallic contamination" is concerned. Our correspondent has, very wisely we think, hesitated to condemn the sample on the slender grounds he had for complaint. It is necessary when tests give indications of impurity, which may lead to serious complaint, that the whole work should be repeated with the greatest care.

19/10. *Yorkshire's* sample is an Eye-ointment "which has a good sale and reputation in Yorkshire, and, in fact, is a splendid ointment for the eye, and has cured a large number of people with bad eyes." This is what we make it to be:—

Hydrarg. ammoniati	gr. x.
Ung. galeni	3j.

Fiat unguentum.

20/12. *Quizzer* sends (1) a Headache-powder for Adults, sold apparently by a Bolton drysalter at 1d. each, the result being that "these powders have quite superseded antipyrin, which cannot be sold at the price." Each powder consists of 8 grains of acetanilide, we find. Judging from the frequency with which similar powders are sent to us, acetanilide appears to be growing in favour, especially where cheapness is desirable. The Bolton drysalter directs "a powder to be taken in a tablespoonful of milk, when required." (2) Artificial musk (Baur) is the cheapest thing for scenting soap with that peculiar odour. A little of it goes a long way. You can obtain it from any wholesale druggist.

29/67. *Gardner*.—A formula for weed-killer is given on page 323 of the current volume.

34/49. *Nemo*.—There is a complete list of medical books in this year's DIARY. For a formula for Silver-plate Renewer, see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 8, 1891, page 230.

21/26. *Aurant* has a customer who got a Gout-powder from a surgeon, now deceased. "It is an excellent remedy for gout—a teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of water early in the morning." Having found it give great relief, the customer now wants a further supply. Wanted, to know the composition, which we find to be—

Pulv. colchici cormi	gr. x.
Magnes. sulph. exsicc.	3j.

M.

It is remarkable how simple in composition many medicines of high repute are.

22/17. *J. Barlow*.—Turmeric appears to be the colouring-agent of the Children's Cooling-powders. Otherwise each powder contains—

Potassii chloratis	gr. iss.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	gr. iij

27/74. *Rarian* has obtained a powder for analysis, which heats him. It is used largely near Rugby for curing the Whistling or Roaring of Horses, especially racehorses. He has looked for aconitine, morphine, and strychnine in the powder, but in vain. No wonder: the powder is a mixture of white arsenic, wheaten flour, and enough lampblack to colour it. We are not to allow ourselves to become a court of appeal in matters of this kind, nor to analyse any samples which subscribers have failed with. In the present case it was curiosity to know what racing specialists give for "roaring" which induced us to examine the powder, which contains, apparently, about 10 per cent. of arsenic. Our correspondent gives no particulars whatever about how it is administered.

15/33. *H. T.*—Passenger-ships do not carry dispensers. We have known only a few instances in which dispensers have been taken, but in all these there was special influence on the part of the owners, the medical men agreeing, and the object being to give the favoured persons a free passage.

34/39. *Nine Years' Subscriber*.—(1) Luctuary Balsam. —For this we should give confection of senna or cubeb-paste, according to the condition of the customer. (2) The name is not on the register of chemists and druggists.

34/45. *Emergency*.—Pye's "Bandaging, &c.," published by J. Wright & Co. (1s. 6d.), is a useful booklet of "first aids." Silverlock publishes an antidote chart.

34/38. *Sapo Mollis*.—Oil of fennel or fenugreek was probably meant by "oil of fenicate." These recipes for compound oint for catching fish are a great farce, and the common way of doing with this is to give the nearest thing there is in stock.

34/62. *Perplexed* puts the following Student's Questions:—(1) Is it necessary before testing, in any case whatever, to always make sure that the solution given is perfectly neutral, and if not so, to make it neutral by the addition of what chemical? [No, it is not necessary; the student must be entirely guided by each case. He should note, to begin with, whether a solution is acid, alkaline, or neutral, as that observation gives many a good hint. There is no need to neutralise a solution when an acid or an alkali may be added immediately after, but neutrality is absolutely necessary in testing for some acids. Ammonia is used for neutralising acid solutions, and nitric acid for neutralising those which are alkaline.] (2) Our correspondent says he has some analytical tables which are used in —'s school, and composed by Mr. — himself. In the third table (metals), he gives instructions as follows:—"To solution to which HCl and H₂S have been added add NH₄Cl, NH₄HO, till liquid smells after shaking, and NH₄HS." When our correspondent went on for

examination, the examiner said, "Nothing of the sort! the NH_4Cl , &c., should be added to the original solution." Which was the right thing to do? [Neither. If on the addition of hydrochloric acid to a solution there is no result, sulphuretted hydrogen may be added to it straight away. We have never met with anyone fool enough to tell a student to take a fresh portion of solution and add to it HCl and H_2S . If the sulphuretted hydrogen has no effect upon the hydrochloric-acid mixture, add to the latter solution of ammonia drop by drop until the acid is neutralised and the odour of ammonia on shaking is distinct. It is a waste of ammonium chloride to put it in a hydrochloric-acid mixture to which ammonium hydrate is to be added. The first thing the latter does is to form ammonium chloride. As soon as the solution is neutral sulphides of the iron group are precipitated as a matter of course (it is only the acid which has kept them in solution). Complete precipitation is ensured by having an excess of ammonia, but there is no need for adding ammonium sulphhydrate if the mixture smells of sulphuretted hydrogen. The teacher's directions are one of those mechanical things that an intelligent student breaks through ere long, especially when he thinks for himself. Either the examiner perceived the folly of adding unnecessary reagents to the sulphuretted-acid mixture, or he, too, was of the mechanical sort.]

34/63. *Truss*.—We cannot agree with the statement. The appliance is good and of good value to those who can get it made to fit, the maker himself judging of that by personal inspection. Your poor patient should not think of it. Have you tried a truss with a scrotal pad?

35/21. *Minor*.—We cannot understand the longing which has come over chemists' assistants to be Dispensers in Prisons. Of all places on earth, surely none could be gloomier. We gave particulars on page 323, this volume, of the appointments. To that we refer you. Salaries begin at 120*l.* a year, and increase on recommendation to 140*l.*

35/74. *J. H.*—For Tender Feet there is nothing better than a mixture of equal parts of boric acid and Shoemaker's oleate of zinc. Perfume, if you like, with eucalyptus oil.

35/7. *Mortar and Pestle*.—(1) We are surprised that you have not noted that the ointment is a home-made ung. hydrarg. nitratis. (2) See "Legal." (3) One or the other: it is pretty much a matter of taste. We prefer tragacanth paste.

35/53. *Mouchi*.—Sticky Fly-papers.—The following is as good a method as we have met with:—Size paper with a flour-paste made thus: Mix thoroughly 1 lb. wheat-flour with 1 gallon cold water, bring to a boil; size the sheets of paper well, hang sheets over line, pin at lower corners, and let dry; cut the sheets to 18 × 24. Melt together 1 lb. white resin and 3 oz. castor oil over a slow fire: spread each sheet as thin as possible with a short-bristle brush. In a very warm season use a little more resin; when cooler, more oil.

35/62. *Scot.*—We have met with no mucilage or paste which *per se* will make Labels permanently adhere to Tin. The best plan is first to varnish the spot with a weak common resin varnish mixed with finely-sifted kaolin. After this dries the label adheres perfectly. For varnishing, first size with solution of gelatine, and varnish with common resin varnish. A trifle of Canada balsam added to this prevents cracking.

36/41. *A Sussex Subscriber*.—Silver is not used for mirror-making, only mercury. The plan is to clean the glass thoroughly, so as to eliminate all grease, place it on a perfectly level surface, and rub in the mercury with a hare's-foot. A less lasting mirror is obtained by spreading tinfoil on the clean glass, pouring the mercury on this, and rubbing with a hare's foot as before.

36/50. *Bowman-Smith*.—To Preserve Fresh Fruit select a wide-mouthed glass jar. Put a layer of cotton-wool at the bottom, and 5 to 10 drops of chloroform on this. Then fill with the fruit, cover with another layer of cotton-wool, on which a few drops more of chloroform are placed, and cork down.

36/38. *Sanguinis*.—Blood-purifying Mixture.—The following is good and safe:—

Potassii iodidi	3ss.
Potassii bicarbonatis	3ij.
Dec. sarsae co. conc.	3iss.
Aq. chloroformi ad	3vj.

M.

Dose: A tablespoonful three times a day.

Get 1*s.* 6*d.* for this, if you can.

37/73. *N. T. W.*—In some cases a mixture of equal parts of rectified spirit and water is a better menstruum than proof-spirit, but the use of such a mixture in those cases wherein the B.P. prescribes proof spirit is prohibited by law.

37/36. *Veritas*—(1) We inquire. (2) The most effective way of Preserving Eggs is to steep them for a few hours in a saturated aqueous solution of salicylic acid. (3) To make a Liquid Gum from Glue you must first make a solution of 1 part of glue in 10 of water; to this while hot add a half-part of nitric acid, and boil well. The glue becomes liquid. To this you may now add a quarter-part of boric acid previously dissolved in double its weight of glycerine.

38/14. *Sigma*.—The acid chart of which you submit us a copy is a very bad one, but we cannot afford space to point out its imperfections. The other one you name is not very satisfactory either; the author is a chemist's assistant—not a professor. Atfield is rather a big book for you to begin with now, but you should read it if possible. Meanwhile, get Slatter's "Outlines of Qualitative Analysis," published by Murray (2*s.* 6*d.*), and read the article on volumetric analysis which we published last autumn.

36/8. *N. T. E. S.*—We have no means of knowing the composition of Dr. Phayre's powders.

38/38. *H. P.*—(1) We cannot give the exact number of chemists actually in business in England and Wales. The total number of chemists on the official register (covering Great Britain) is 14,658. The registered medical practitioners in the United Kingdom on the register for 1891 numbered 29,079. There is no basis for ascertaining the number of chemists in business in British India. (2) *H. P.* has read in certain papers that English people are greater consumers of opium than the people of India, and that a chemist in a small town of Norfolk sold 200 lbs. of opium annually and another chemist in the same town 180 lbs. annually. He asks if these are correct statements. Perhaps someone will own up.

Goods Wanted.

Replies to the following should be addressed to the Editor, who will forward them to the inquirers.

30/52. What is the best fire-proofing paint?

35/62. Soap-boiling machinery: who makes?

37/36. P.O. boxes lined with tinfoil: where obtainable?

Information Supplied.

31/43. *Sheep Dip*.—The Sanitas Company (Limited) write: "Sanitas sheep dip fully answers the same description—namely, a smooth transparent fluid, which, when mixed with water in a preparation of $\frac{1}{100}$, forms a milky fluid, which is much used for sheep dipping."

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ANEURYSM.—(EXCERPT.)

"Perhaps no treatment of this disease (when it involves the large or less accessible arteries) has received, or deserved, more attention than that advocated by Tufnell and generally described by his name, the principle of which is by diminishing the number of heart-beats and increasing the coagulability of the blood, to favour the gradual formation of fibrinous laminæ in, and a contraction of, the aneurysmal sac. The means which are employed to attain these ends are absolute rest and restricted diet.

"The food which he orders is as follows: Two ounces of bread-and-butter, with a like amount of milk or tea, for breakfast; three ounces of meat, and three ounces of potatoes or bread, with four ounces of claret, for dinner; two ounces of bread-and-butter, with two ounces of tea, for supper; so that the total daily amount of nourishment amounts to ten ounces of solid and eight ounces of liquid food.

"The rest must be absolute in the recumbent posture, and for at least two months. He argues that by these means the heart beats may be DIMINISHED 50,000 IN THE twenty-four hours.

"Now, the difficulty in keeping a patient in almost one position for two months is great enough, but the restricted diet is even more so. To supply nourishment just sufficient to maintain the body equilibrium is an object simple in theory, but by no means easy in application; for, in addition to the pangs of hunger which the patient suffers during the early periods of the treatment, the terribly distressing thirst and excessive palpitation, due partly to gastric derangements, are symptoms which tax the ingenuity of the physician to its utmost limits.

"The craving for food is generally subdued by giving small doses of opium and temporarily relaxing the rigidity of the system. The thirst may be relieved by

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juice. We venture, however, to suggest that these complications may be successfully overcome by the cautious administration of *JELLY CARNIS (CAFFYN) for it supplies not only fluid but solid nourishment. Experience has proved that it is most effectual in allaying hunger, and it is absolutely non-irritating to the digestive tract. It might be given as a temporary alternative to the ordinary treatment or in combination, according to the physician's judgment.

"It must not be inferred that this preparation might in any way supplant the usual remedies, but that in combination with the usual drugs (iodide of potassium, digitalis, &c.) we humbly suggest that it would be a valuable supplement, and, having a perfect confidence in the qualities of JELLY CARNIS, we have every reason to anticipate its approval, and that its properties and uses in the above disease will meet with appreciation by the Profession."

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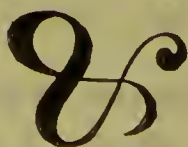
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[1823

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IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1866, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

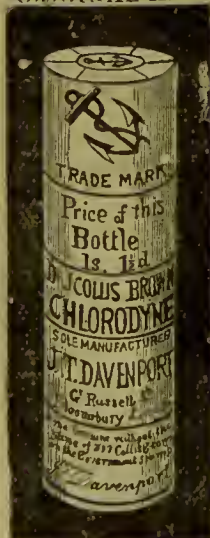
The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Fraser & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Bailes Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs,	Oork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raimes & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raimes & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Sonthall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kennington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggison & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	MacKay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

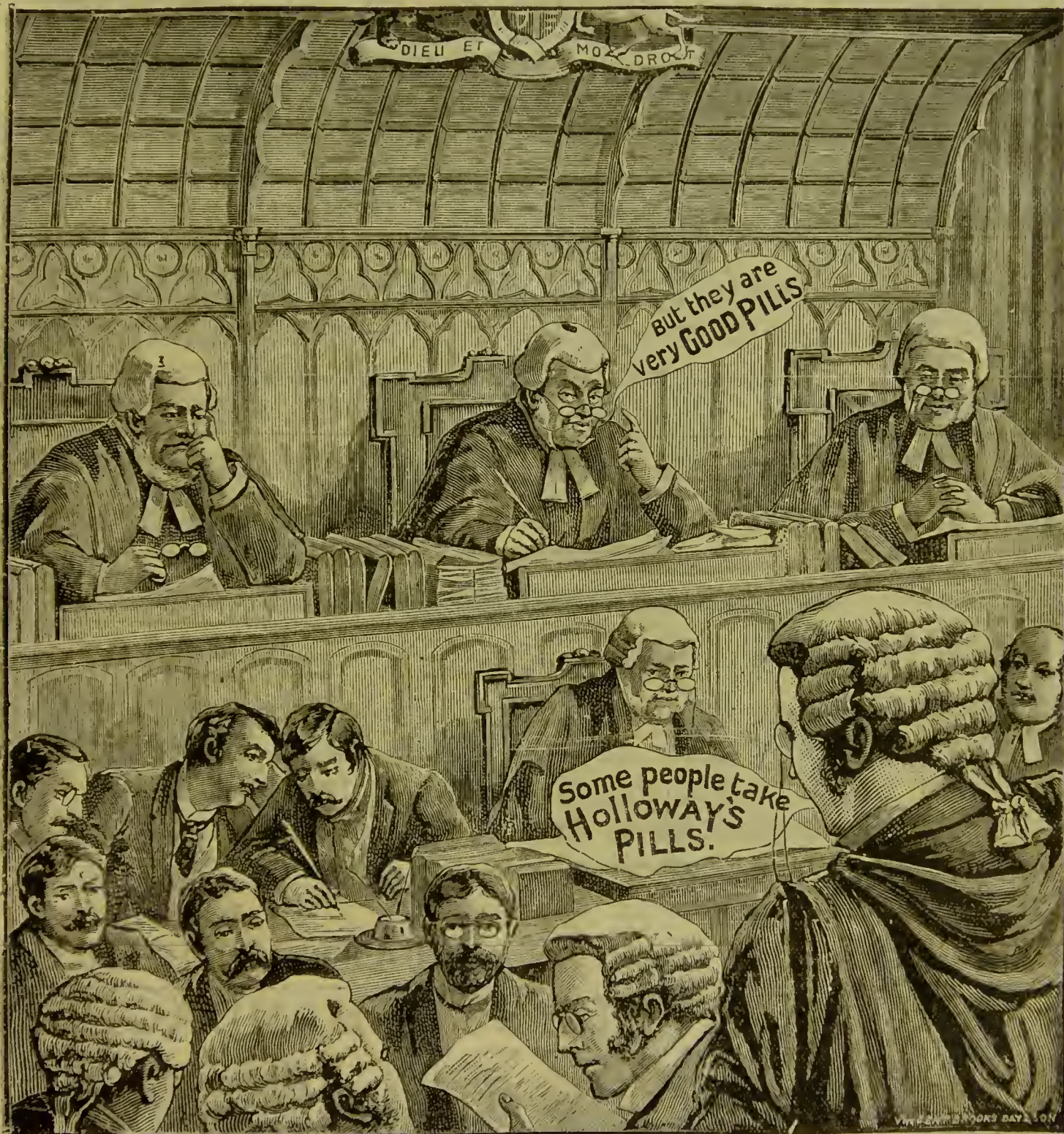
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See "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," November 21, 1891.



Scene—Court of Appeal, Wednesday, November 18, 1891.

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and tube for operations in the mouth, on the face, &c. ... In Case £2 2s. 0d.

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Elastic Gum Vagina Pipes ...	3/- per doz.	Oval Cardboard Boxes ...	1/3 per doz.
Slide Cedar-wood Boxes ...	3/- ,,	Oval Leather Boxes ...	6/- ,,

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GAUGE.	5 Feet.	7½ Feet.	10 Feet.	15 Feet.	21 Feet.
20 2½ in...	2/	2/	4/2	6/9	8/3 each.
3 " "	2/3	3/6	4 10	6/9	9/6 "
22 2½ " "	1/7	2/5	3/6	4/9	6/9 "
3 " "	1/11	2/11	4/	5/9	7/9 "
25 2½ " "	1/2	1/11	2 6	3/8	5/2 "
3 " "	1/6	2/4	3/2	4/2	6/6 "

Perforated, 3/ dozen extra.

POROUS BANDAGES.

GAUGE.	5 Feet.	7½ Feet.	10 Feet.	15 Feet.	21 Feet.
2½ in...	1/10	2/0	4/	5/3	7/8 each.
3 " "	2/3	3/4	4 6	6/6	8/10 "

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" Cucumber and Glycerine	6d.	" 3/6	White's Glycerine Jelly, in Screw Cap Bottles..	.. 3d.	" 1/10	
" " " "	1/0	" 7/0	" " " "	.. 6d.	" 3/6	
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Corn Solvent, 1 doz. on Card	4d.	" 2/4	" " " "	.. 1/0	" 7/0	
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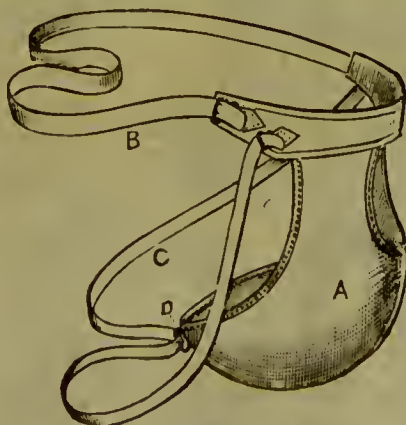
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Each Bandage bears a Guarantee
to give satisfaction to wearer, or
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	6, 6	12/	18/ per doz.

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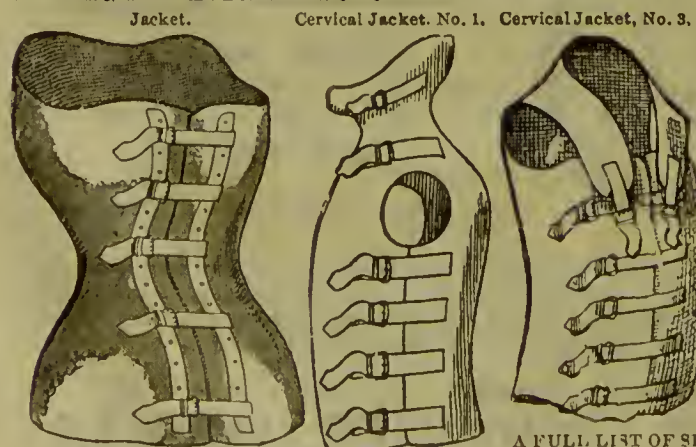
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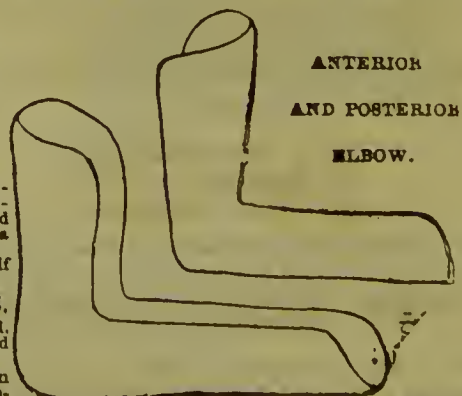
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JACKET
(In cases of slight deformity)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT
Circumference at axilla.
" waist.
" hips.
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.
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Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.
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ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE

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Guy's Tonic is sold Retail at 2/9 per Bottle, Guy's Fruit Pills at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

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**THE PROPRIETOR OF
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"GRIPE WATER,"

In consequence of the recent proceedings in the Chlorodyne case, desires to assure all CHEMISTS, STORES, GROCERS, and all Shopkeepers generally, that his medicine contains

NO POISON,

and may be sold by anyone holding a Patent Medicine
Licence without let or hindrance.

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Manufacture the following Specialities—

- "STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
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IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

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"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury ointment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover—(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the ointments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the ointments.



We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

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(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysts)
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.O., F.O.S.
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BARBER'S ORIGINAL CRIMSON MARKING INK,

WHICH IS CHANGED BY HEAT TO A JET BLACK.

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Also Barber's Concentrated Liquid COCHINEAL, for Colouring Jellies, Custards, &c.

Put up in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

Also Barber's Artificial Ivory for Filling Decayed Teeth, 1/- per packet.

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Can be obtained through any of the Wholesale Firms in Great Britain, or from FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO. Melbourne; ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin and Auckland; FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington; or direct from the Manufacturers—G. BARBER, & CO., Club Moor, Liverpool, England.



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WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

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INFLUENZA SPECIAL.

Write for Samples at once.

TOOGOOD'S POCKET INHALER,

For Charging with Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 5/- dozen.

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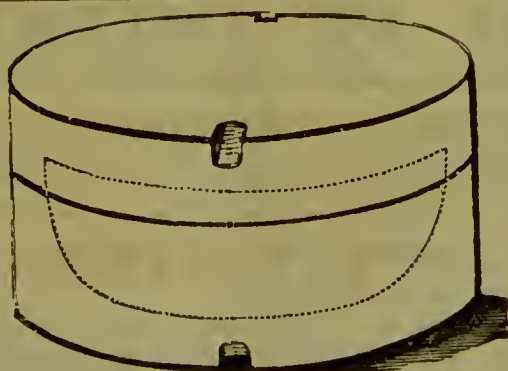
For Diffusing the Vapour of Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 3/6 dozen.

Dr. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE,

9/- dozen.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most
perfect and convenient yet offered to
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Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6 4/6 5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/ 5/ 6/ per doz.

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51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

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SECOND TO NONE.

Genuine Eau de Cologne.

JOHN MARIA FARINA, GEGENUBER DEM FRIESENPLATZ, COLOGNE.

Defies Competition, if Quality and Price be compared.

2 oz.	8/- per doz.
4 "	14/- "
6 " wickered	24/- "
12 " "	47/- "
24 " "	9 1/2/- "
Miniature	16/- per gross.

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HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, Proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto, have just had designed for them a new and beautifully-coloured

S H O W - C A R D,

after the style of the illustration in this advertisement, and will be glad to send one to any Chemist or Druggist, Free of Cost, who will send his Name and Address; also Counter Bills with Name and Address.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, LONDON.

EDWARDS' 'HARLENE'

WORLD-RENOWNED

HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle.

Liberal Terms to Shippers and the Trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE RETAIL TRADE

Handsomely-framed Show-card, in 15 Colours (size 16½ by 21½). A real work of art. Now ready, and will be supplied free, on application, or may be procured through any Wholesale House. Also Counter Bills bearing the seller's name and address.

OPAL GLASS TABLETS fixed on windows if desired.

EDWARDS & CO.

95 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.



SUPERFATTED MEDICINAL SOAPS

PREPARED FROM PRESCRIPTIONS AND UNDER THE CONSTANT CONTROL OF

Dr. MED. J. EICHHOFF, Senior Physician to the Wards for Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Elberfeld Hospital.

FIRST SERIES.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Seborrhœa Capitis.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SULPHUR SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SULPHUR TAR SOAP.

In Psoriasis Vulgaris.

SUPERFATTED QUININE SOAP.

In mild cases of Mycosis, especially Pityriasis Versicolor.

SUPERFATTED IODOFORM SOAP.

For Chronic Ulcers, Venereal Boils, &c., and also in the Massage Treatment of Small Tumours and Exudations.

SUPERFATTED HYDROXYLAMINE SOAP.

In Lupus, Psoriasis, Tinea Tonsurans and Parasitic Syphilis.

SUPERFATTED CREOLINE SOAP.

In Scabies, Impetigo Contagiosa, Intertrigo, Lupus.

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In Rosacea, Angiectasis, mild cases of Varix, and in the Massage Treatment of Migraine.

SUPERFATTED IOOINE SOAP (READILY SOLUBLE).

For Small Tumours, Indolent Ulcers, Lupus, Parasitic Eczema, Syphilis, and Mycosis.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC CREOSOTE SOAP.

For Lupus.

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SUPERFATTED MENTHOL SOAP.

In General and Local Pruritus (especially Genital and Anal).

SUPERFATTED SALOL SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Psoriasis, Eczema, Marginatum and Mycosis.

(c. f. "Dermatologische Studien," Second Series, Vol. I. for 1889, and also "Volkmann'sche Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge," New Series, Vol. IV. 1890.1)

Sole Manufacturer:—FERD. MULHENS, No. 4711, Glockengasse, Cologne-on-Rhine.

Under the constant supervision of Mr. J. BRASCHOWSK, of Cologne, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Agent for the United Kingdom—R. J. REUTER (from KROHN BROTHERS & Co.), 62 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

SUPERFATTED ARISTOL SOAP.

In Psoriasis, Ulcus Cruris, Dermatocystosis, Syphilitic Gummata, Ulcerating Lupus.

SUPERFATTED SULPHUR CAMPHOR, PERUVIAN BALSAM SOAP.

In Acne Vulgaris and Seborrhœa of the Body or Face.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC ICHTHYOL SOAP.

In Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea and Eczema; also in the Massage Treatment of cases of Articular and Muscular Rheumatism.

SUPERFATTED THYMOL SOAP.

Recommended as a Pure Hygienic Soap for daily use, especially for children.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SOAP.

Seborrhœa, Parasitic Eczema and Erysipelas.

SUPERFATTED ICHTHYOL TAR SOAP.

Dermatocystosis, Psoriasis, Chronic Palmar and Plantar Eczema.

SUPERFATTED MENTHOL EUCALYPTOL SOAP.

Urticaria, Prurigo, also in the Massage Treatment of Migraine, as well as a disinfecting soap for medical men, patients and their attendants (in infectious cases).

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SOAP.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SULPHUR SOAP.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SULPHUR TAR SOAP.

For the same cases as in the three first-mentioned soaps.

SUPERFATTED SUBLIMATE SOAP, $\frac{1}{2}$ AND 1 %.

As Disinfecting Soap.

SUPERFATTED BENZOIC SOAP.

A Sanitary Toilet Soap for Intertrigo, Scurf, &c.

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In Massage Treatment of Rheumatic Affections and Parasitic Skin Diseases, also as a Disinfecting Soap for medical men, patients and attendants.

SUPERFATTED THIOL SOAP, 5 % AND 10 %.

In Parasitic Eczema Mycosis, Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea.

E. C. Z. A.

THE NEW SKIN SOAP,

MADE ONLY BY

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THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

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Dunster House Mining Lane

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Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose

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Wholesale
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PERFUMERS, GRASSE, FRANCE:

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD-KNOWN

TRIPLE ESSENCES

NOVELTIES—QUEEN'S BOUQUET

(Composed in honour of Her Majesty's visit to Grasse)

LA RIVIERA, WALDHAUS, CARNATION,
WALLFLOWER, MAY BLOSSOMS.

Samples and Prices may be obtained from

R. HOVENDEN & SONS,

91 & 95 CITY ROAD, E.C., and 31 & 32 BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, W., LONDON,

Where stock of all Extracts in bulk is kept.

PURE FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS

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[ESTABLISHED A.D. 1757.]

Steam Works for all kinds of Essential Oils and Raw Materials for Perfumers, Pomades, Essences, Distilled Flowers, Waters, Sweet Almond Oil, &c., &c.

SPECIALITIES: Neroly, Lavender, Geranium (twice rectified on Rose Flowers), Thyme (red and white), Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Patchouly, Sandal Wood, &c., &c.

ONLY MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED ORRIS ROOT OIL crystallizing at $+15^{\circ}$ Reaumur.

Flowers Pomades at the highest possible Saturation. Best Brand for Orange Flowers and Rose Water. Concentrated Essences, Sweet Almond Oil, &c. Stock kept in London.

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COCKING'S JAPAN OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is trebly distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all those polymeric products of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colour, retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

COCKING'S JAPAN MENTHOL CRYSTALS.

Our Extra Steam Refined quality is in firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting-point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure. Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, &c., see special circulars, to be had on application.

Sole Agents—JOHN BATT & CO., 39 OLD BROAD ST., E.C.

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JONES & COMPANY
COPPERFIELD ROAD
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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

BOORD & SON,
DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALLHALLOWS' LANE, & BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES BURROUGH	FINE PORT (without tannin)	CALE ST. DISTILLERY <i>All at Lowest Prices and specially recommended.</i> CHELSEA
	FINE SHERRY (for Medicinal uses, &c.)	
	FINE MALAGA (for Steel-Wine, &c.)	
	FINE BURGUNDY (for Invalids)	
	S.V.R. and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.	

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PURE REFINED BEESWAX.

"W. H. B."

In 2 lb. cakes in cases of about 130 lbs.

" 1 " " " 130 "

" 1/2 " " " 130 "

" 1/4 " " " 130 "

" 1 oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.

French Refined, in 1 lb. cakes in cases of 130 lbs.

PURE WHITE BEESWAX.

"W. H. B."

IN CASES OF 54 LBS.

In round cakes in 2 lb. parcels, or in oblong cakes loose.

In 1-oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels.

Plain blocks of 7 1/2 lbs. in cases of 250 lbs.

White Wax.—Plain round cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of 72 lbs.

Our customers only are our agents. Weights and quality guaranteed. Free on Rail in Liverpool. Ex Quay London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Hull.

PAYMENTS.—After the goods have sailed from here we make a (30 days after sight) draft on the buyer, payable in London for amount of the invoice.

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Cable Address—
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AS A POLISH THE CLEANEST. BRIGHTEST, AND BEST.

PYN-KA

THE POLISHING TABLET (Unsurpassed). AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Bicyclists.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.—"Your 'PYN-KA' Sample is the best I have tried, and we shall use no other cleaning preparation in our house. It will, I am convinced, supersede all other Polishing Pastes."

For Wholesale Terms apply to
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THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, 41 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL.

DESICCATED AND TRIPLE-MILLED TOILET SOAPS

MANUFACTURED BY

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

SPECIALITY FOR EXPORT.

PRICE'S TRANSPARENT TOILET at 5s. per dozen boxes, each containing 3 large 6d. tablets. Sold as a leading article at the Stores at 7½d. per Box. These tablets are the same shape, but a little heavier than those of other makers, usual sold (almost without profit to the retailers) at 3½d. and 4d. each.

Price's Coal Tar Toilet Soap ...	60/- per cwt.	Price's Carbolic Toilet Soap ...	70/- per cwt.
Price's Sulphur " " ...	65/- " "	Price's Medicated " " ...	67/6 " "

In Tablets or Bars, cut and stamped as required. Packed in 7 lb. and 14 lb. boxes

ADDRESS WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS TO

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO. LIM., 164 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS IN BOND.

FULL PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Exportation to all parts of the World from the Company's Bonded Warehouse, St. Katharine's Docks, London.

THE ROYAL PERFUMERY CO.

27 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

The ROYAL PERFUMES are put up in elegant Crystal ball-stoppered Bottles of newest shapes, containing from ½ oz. to 16 oz.; also in cut gilt Decanters.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PRICES OF THE ROYAL PERFUMES:—

TRIPLE EXTRACTS.

½ oz. 10/6 per doz. ...	1 oz. 16/- per doz.
1¼ " 20/- " ...	2 " 28/- "
4 " 48/- " ...	8 " 84/- "

DOUBLE EXTRACTS.

½ oz. 4/- per doz. ...	Sprinklers, 5/- per doz.
1 " 8/- " ...	1½ oz. 12/- per doz.
2½ " 16/- " ...	4 " 24/- "

The above Prices are subject to 15 per cent. discount.

On Export Orders an additional 12½ per cent. is allowed as drawback of duty on spirit.

The Company's specialities are Edelweiss (registered), White Rose, Stephanotis, Wood Violets, White Lilac, Ess. Bouquet, Jasmin, Ylang Ylang, Apple Blossom, Opoponax, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, White Heliotrope, Imperatrix (newest). Agents for Spina Rosa (registered) and Gloriola (registered); the Royal Perfumery Company's 20th Century Toilette Soaps, desiccated and treble milled (copyright registered), "Velveen," "Eucalyptus," in elegant boxes containing 3 tablets, at 21/- per doz. boxes (less 15 per cent.); retail price, 2/6 per box. "Oriel," the newest and most perfect milled Toilet Soap in the World, each Tablet (largest size) separately boxed, at 8/- per doz. boxes; sold retail, as a "lead," at 1/- each.

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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing
Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY.

LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

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Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

HALF PROFIT.

Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" are having a tremendous sale, and daily growing more popular. They are always strong and sweet. Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" must not be confounded with Frozen Perfume, as they are far and away better. Comparison invited. Six odours. Enchanting and delicious Bouquets will last for years, and mellow by age.

Retail 2d. each. Trade price, 12s. gross. Six-dozen orders, carriage paid. May be had of all Wholesale Houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order that every chemist may handle them, I will send half-dozen (assorted), post paid, for 6d.

THE LATEST USEFUL NOVELTY.

"Welcome as the flowers in May."

TOM BROOKS'S "SWEET MAY BLOSSOM,"

A New, Sweet, Disinfecting, Solid Perfume, packed in a fancy Japanese basket. The latest, sweetest, and most lasting Bouquet. Contains Eucalyptus and Pine Oils, and will retain its disinfecting properties for years.

No wardrobe should be without a basket of "Sweet May Blossom," for not only does it give forth a healthy, delicious perfume, but also prevents the ravages of moths, and is a certain germ-destroyer. It is, in fact, a grand Disinfectant and a lovely Perfume combined.

Retail Price, 6d. each; Trade, 3/6 per dozen.

Sample half-dozen box free for 2/-

TOM BROOKS, Chemist, Hornsey, LONDON, N.

N.B.—I still continue to supply Recipes, Formulæ, &c.
Detailed Lists Free.—See Exchange Column.

EWEN'S

Pure Lard ... /11 lb.
Benzd. Lard ... 1/ ,,
Beef Marrow .. 1 4 ,,
Beef Suet .. 1 ,,
Mutton Suet ... 9 ,,
Neatsfoot Oil ... 1 6 ,,
Trotter Oil ... 1 6 ,,
Zinc Ointment 1 6 ,,

EWEN'S

Violet Powder 10 lb.
Cosmetique: .. 3/ doz.
Tooth Powder 3/6 ,,
Camphor Rolls 3 3 ,,
Pomades ... 3 6 ,,
Brilliantine ... 7/ ,,
Soft Soap, B.P. 8 lb.
Grain Musk ... 110 oz.

TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS OF ALL KINDS.

J. EWEN & SONS, 5 HATFIELD ST.,
LONDON, S.E.

TURNED WHITE WOOD BOXES for CHEMISTS.

A. E. IDENDEN, SPENCER'S WOOD, READING.

Submits the following list of prices to the trade:

No.	Outside diam.	Depth	Per gross
1	1 1/2 in.	1 in.	£0 2 10
2	1 1/4 "	1 "	0 2 10
3 for 12 pills	1 1/2 "	1 "	0 2 10
4 " 18 "	1 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 3 2
5 " 24 "	1 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 3 2
6 " 30 "	1 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 3 8
7 " 36 "	1 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 3 8
8	2 "	1 1/2 "	0 4 1
9 " 48 "	2 1/4 "	1 1/2 "	0 4 1
10 " 72 "	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 5 7
11	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 5 7
12	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 6 4
13	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 8 0
14	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 9 2
15	2 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	0 10 0
16	3 "	1 1/2 "	0 10 10

Nos. 14 to 16 with beaded edges kept in stock, 2 6 per gross extra; other numbers to order. A single gross supplied at the above prices. Quotations given for large orders. Well-seasoned wood and good workmanship guaranteed.

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

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1.—LONDON.—Thickly populated locality; very old-established Family Business; returns at present, under management, £1,300 yearly; *all profitable trade*; good personal introduction will be given; about £1,200 required; worth attention.

2.—LONDON, N.E.—Old-established good-class Pharmacy for immediate disposal; vendor retiring; returns last year over £600; large well-fitted shop and good stock; good house, garden, and greenhouse attached; terms, small premium and valuation; part of purchase-money may be paid by instalments.

3.—LONDON, N.—Good ready-money locality; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns at present over £500 yearly; increasing; well-fitted shop and good stock; large 9-roomed house with private entrance; about £500 required.

4.—LONDON.—Thickly populated locality; Prescribing Business for immediate disposal, through the death of the late proprietor; returns at present about £8 per week; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £350 required.

5.—HOME COUNTY.—Rapidly improving locality; good-class Family Business; returns at present about £950 yearly; all ready-money and *very profitable*; good house in excellent condition; about £850 required.

6.—LONDON (West)—Good suburb; Light Retail and Family Business with good appointments attached; returns at about £625 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £600 required; every investigation allowed.

7.—LONDON.—Retail and Dispensing Business; well situated; held by vendor over 20 years; now retiring; returns about £450 yearly; *all profitable trade*; shop well fitted; very good house, with garden; price about one year's returns.

8.—HANTS.—Good Business town; small Branch Business for immediate disposal; returns at present, under manager, nearly £350; well-fitted shop and good stock; valuation only required; a good manager with a view to succession would be entertained.

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10.—NORFOLK.—Good class Country Business, steadily increasing; returns at present at the rate of £1,400 yearly; good house &c., with good garden attached; about £1,200 required.

11.—SURREY.—Near the Crystal Palace; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £500 yearly, *with good profits*; double-fronted shop, well fitted, and good stock; about £375 required.

12.—HANTS.—Fashionable locality; good-class light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £850; *full profits*; handsome shop and good stock; about £850 required.

13.—BIRMINGHAM.—Old-established Business, situated in a main thoroughfare; returns from good-class trade about £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £480 required.

14.—HOME COUNTY.—Attractive locality; Very old-established Family Business (Mixed); returns about £1,250 yearly, *with good profits*; large house, and good shop attached; terms required, small premium and valuation.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT**VALUER, LEICESTER,**

80 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.**LONDON SUBURB.**—Two good-class Retail Businesses, with large proportion of own preparations, each business returns nearly £20 per week, and capable of much extension; there are valuable leases, one 11 years, other 30 years to run, price of leases £1,000; stock and fixtures at valuation, probably another £1,000; all applications must be accompanied with references.**KENT.**—£1,000 returns; Light Retail; in good position of popular watering place; price £800.**YORKS.**—£1,500 to £1,600 returns; general Light Retail, with own Proprietaries and about £400 of returns in wines and spirit; goodwill £150, valuation about £700.**MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.****CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,****30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.**

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over twenty years' practical experience.**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS**1.—**ESSEX.**—Market town; very old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; returns £1,600, with good profits; well-fitted shop, heavily stocked; price about £1,200.2.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returning £600, with good profits; low rent; good house. Business capable of increase in energetic hands; price £350.3.—**HAMPSHIRE.**—Health resort, with two seasons; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000, showing a steady increase; very handsome well-fitted shop; price £800, or offer.4.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750; net profit £300; good house, excellent position; price £575; well-fitted corner shop; good stock; personally inspected.5.—**BUCKS.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; nothing heavy; returns over £900; rent £40, on lease; good house; very handsome shop; good stock; slight opposition; price £650.6.—**BRIGHTON.**—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £400 by assistant; low rent; good house, well situated in main thoroughfare of best suburb; price £300.7.—**EASTERN COUNTY.**—Unopposed Village Business; returning £650; rent £30, on lease, good house; large garden; full prices, except Patents; price £425, or offer.8.—**MIDDLESEX.**—Few miles from town; a good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,200, making about a third net profit; 12-roomed house; large garden; price £1,000.9.—**HOME COUNTY.**—25 miles West of London; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600; rent £25; modern shop, well stocked; good house and garden; price £400, including furniture.10.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Suburb; a good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750; chiefly under management of assistant; low rent; good house and garden; price £500.11.—**LONDON, WEST.**—Death vacancy; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £530, under management past 4 years; valuation of stock and fixtures required; about £150.

Particulars of the above and others sent free on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**

3s 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IN best position, market-place of small town, Midlands; good house, garden and warehouse; returns about £250, rent £30; price £150; "Station," Heaton & Co., 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.**B**ERMONDSEY, S.E. For immediate disposal, through indisposition of owner, a small Retail Chemist's business; worth £300; open to offer. Address, "Modified," 55 Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.**M**IDLANDS.—Genuine Retail Drug Business; well-fitted shop and good saleable stock; returns £500; rent and rates £25; price £350; satisfactory reasons for disposal; no agents. Particulars, B. H. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**F**OR disposal, for value of stock and fixtures, a Business, established by vendor 17 years since, holding the most commanding position in a good and populous locality; rent £40; good house and small garden. Apply, personally, to Mr. Gill, 56 Grayshott Road, Lavender Hill.**Messrs. CROCKER & CO.****Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,****15 WALBROOK, E.C.****MIDLANDS.**—Old-established good-class Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing trade; returns £800; net profit £300; price £650.**DEVONSHIRE.**—Country Retail, unopposed; returns £550; rent £16; price £350.**LANCASHIRE.**—Unopposed Country Retail and Dispensing; a little heavy; returns £700; rent £22; price £350; net profit £270.**SOUTH COAST.**—First-class Dispensing in fashionable resort; returns £650; price £550; recommended to a pushing man.**SOUTH WALES.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £680; price £450, or valuation.**INLAND HEALTH RESORT.**—First-class Dispensing Business at full prices; returns about £800; price, valuation, and small premium for goodwill.**HOME COUNTY.**—Good-class Dispensing trade, in best part of pretty market town; returns £600; price £550; worth attention.**KENT.**—Light Retail and Dispensing and Prescribing; in improving neighbourhood; rent £37; price £450.**SOUTH COAST.**—Favourite health-resort; good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,000; price £800, or valuation; good residence.**BERKSHIRE** (Death vacancy).—Country Retail and Dispensing trade; returns under management £700; price £450, or offer.**SURREY.**—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650; good house; handsome pharmacy; agency pays rent.**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail Business; old-established; good house, valuable lease; returns £750; price £500, or valuation.**LONDON, E.** (Death vacancy).—Profitable Prescribing Trade; returns £9 weekly; price £300; desirable investment.**LONDON, W.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing; main thoroughfare; returns £850; price £800, to include valuable lease.**LONDON, N.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £800; price £450; very handsome pharmacy.**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.****VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.****THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON,****CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND AGENTS,****9 New Cannon Street, Manchester,****HAVE BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL AT****OLDHAM.**—Returns £400; valuation about £350; profit from Post Office £75, and from business £120; rent £45.**BOLTON, DAUB-HILL.**—Returns £350; valuation about £350; profit £130; rent £29.**ASHBY.**—Returns £800; valuation £600; profit near £300; rent £60.**ROCHDALE.**—Returns £650; valuation about £500; profit £180.**CARLNGHOW, BATLEY.**—Returns £270; valuation about £100; profit £60, and P. O. £18; rent £16.**PENRITH.**—Stores; returns £1,800; valuation about £1,000; profits good; rent £40.**SALFORD.**—Returns £900; valuation £450; profit near £300; rent £32.**ALNSDALE, SOUTHPORT.**—Returns £300; valuation about £60; good profits; rent £19 10s.**NOTTINGHAM.**—Returns with wines and spirits, £800; valuation about £450; rent £50.**SHEFFIELD.**—Returns £700; valuation £500; profits £200; rent £45.**STANTNBURY, BUCKS.**—Returns £800; valuation about £200, profit £140; rent £30.**FARSLEY, near LEEDS.**—Returns over £500; lump sum, cheap to early purchaser, £200; near 6,000 inhabitants, and the only chemist; profit £180, and might be much increased with more capital; rent £30.

And several others which owners do not wish advertised.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.**F**OR disposal, immediately, in the suburbs, in a populous thoroughfare, a well-established Chemist's Business, with post office attached which alone produces nearly £100 a year; the stock, fixtures, &c., and goodwill, all at £150; rent £28. Morton Bell, 9 South Place, Finsbury Pavement.**W**APPING, E. (near London Docks).—For immediate disposal, through death, a small Retail Chemist's; old-established; could be greatly increased; or would suit a Surgeon; present average takings £3 10s. per week; low rent; all at £75. 38 Great Hermitage Street, Wapping, E.**F**OR immediate disposal, a newly-established Business in Somersetshire; proprietor, having other engagement, cannot attend to it; splendid opening for pushing man; good house, large orchard, and garden; price £65. Address, S. & Co Messrs. Clements & Co., Lewins Mead, Bristol.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

WANTED, immediately, qualified Assistant (outdoors). Send full particulars, enclosing photo (returnable) to F. A. Graham, Chemist, Stockton-on-Tees.

MANAGER, qualified; succession (without investment of capital) may be had by a man proving his competency. Full particulars to "Alpha," 399 Harrow Road, W.

EDWIN HALL, Weston-Super-Mare, requires a qualified Assistant as Senior, indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and full particulars as to experience, and enclose carte, which will be returned.

WANTED, to Manage a small but select Branch (outdoors), hours 8 till 8. Saturdays 10, part of one Sunday on in three, a gentleman accustomed to good-class modern Pharmacy and Dispensing, aged about 23 years. Apply, with carte, salary required, &c., to G. Woolley, Chemist, Leicester.

WANTED, at once, an outdoor Assistant, in a good Family, Dispensing, and Agricultural business; hours 8 to 7. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing carte if possible, which will be returned, to J. L. Davies & Son, Chemists, Hay. An outdoor Apprentice also required.

SEASIDE.—Wanted, at end of May, a gentlemanly Assistant in a small select business; one reading for the Major or Minor, who would take moderate salary and time for study, preferred. Apply, stating salary required (indoors), and full particulars, with photo, to D. Davison, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Cromer.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20 (indoors), accustomed to a good Dispensing business, and of steady habits; opportunities given for study; personal application preferred, or if by letter enclose photo (to be returned), stating age, height, and salary required, also when disengaged. H. Taylor, 39 Ledbury Road, Bayswater.

WANTED, at once, two experienced Assistants as Counter men in a brisk Retail business; must be qualified, active, and industrious; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday trade; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to Henry Hodder & Co., Broad Street, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for high class cash business; must be gentlemanly, active, industrious, and of good business habits; married preferred, liberal terms to a good man. Apply, stating a.c., qualification, experience, references, and send photo, to The Southern Drug Co. (Lim.), 182 High Street, Southampton.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connection among chemical manufacturers, to introduce an important mechanical apparatus, to be taken in conjunction with his present engagements; one who takes the northern districts preferred. Address, stating terms, with reference and experience, X. Y. Z., Rastall's, Ebury Street, S.W.

AGENTS and Travellers.—Wanted, gentlemen having connection amongst Chemists and Stores, &c., in the provinces, to push several Unique Carded Specialties having a ready sale and bearing a good profit; good lines for sundriesmen, being decided novelties. Price and samples on application to Thomas & Co., Queen's Road, Dalston, London.

IMMEDIATELY.—Manager for Mixed Country Business; no Sunday duty; must be a good Prescriber and Tooth extractor; abstainer and one seeking permanency; age not under 30 preferred. State fully age, qualification, salary required, and if abstainer; enclose carte-de-visite, and how long in last situation. Apply, 380 London Road, Sheffield.

IMMEDIATE.—Wanted, a trustworthy indoor Minor or Junior Assistant; one who has been accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be well recommended. Apply or address, with full particulars, age, height, salary, reference, and photo (to be returned), to "Phenacotin," 317 Fulham Road, South Kensington, London.

WANTED, by a wholesale drug and drysaltory firm in Dublin, as Junior Drug Assistant, a qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist of some ability, who has had some wholesale experience; his character must bear strict investigation. Apply, stating salary expected, to 38/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SHOULD this meet the eye of any (domesticated) middle-aged or elderly Chemist, by misfortune out of business, he may, for assisted services in a quiet country business, find a comfortable home and moderate remuneration. Any brother-chemist knowing such would greatly oblige by communicating with Philipotts, Chemist, Newnham-on-Sovereign.

JUNIOR, as early as possible, accustomed to Light Country business. One just out of his apprenticeship would suit; good character indispensable; indoors; easy hours and no Sunday duty. Please send full particulars and reference from last situation, stating when disengaged, enclosing carte if convenient, to Norman S. Smith, Coleford, Gloucestershire.

AN old-established Retail Firm, in Midlands, requires an experienced qualified Senior Assistant; indoors; unmarried, and accustomed to country trade; good references; abstainer preferred. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, to "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, Park Street, Southwark, London. Applications not answered within 3 days declined.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper. Wanted, by country Surgeons, a gentlemanly young man (ind. &c.). Write full particulars, with photo, to Mr. Page, Solihull, Warwickshire.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20, for about two months, beginning June 10. State salary required, and give full particulars, enclosing carte, to Headland & Co., North Street, Brighton.

AN Assistant wanted (indoors) of gentlemanly appearance; a reliable Dispenser; over 21 years of age; good reference; salary from £35 to £40. Apply, J. Knight, Pharmacist, Folkestone.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; single; indoors. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, enclose carte (which will be returned), to Gaultier, 6 West Street, Fleetwood, Lancs.

JUNIOR Assistant, accustomed to good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please state age, height, and salary required (indoors), Bushby, 308 Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

WANTED, an Assistant, qualified preferred (outdoors); about 23; good Dispenser and thoroughly competent. Apply, at once, giving full particulars, to W. H. Gill, Chemist, Croydon.

WANTED, immediately, Junior or Improver in a Light Retail business with some Wholesale; outdoor preferred; an interview desirable. B. Drew & Co., 277 Borough High Street, S.E.

WANTED, for July 1st, Branch Manager for Mixed country business, with branch Post-office (light duties), in a pleasant, healthy situation; no Sunday duty; half-holiday; comfortable Christian home; salary £40, indoors; applicant must be obliging and industrious; Wesleyan preferred; aged about 23; references required; enclose carte (to be returned) and usual particulars. Start, Chemist, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 8d. for every six words beyond.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged. "Æsenlap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E.

JUNIOR Assistant; aged 20; tall. Apply, D. Morgan, 1 Commercial Place, Aherdare.

LOCUM; Trinity Square, Llandudno; disengaged for three weeks; good references.

ASSISTANT; time to attend lectures; aged 21½. Hughes, Queen's Square, Dalgely.

TEMPORARY or Manager; disengaged. "Milor," 9 Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, S.E.

JUNIOR or Improver; near London preferred. Care of Mr. Eastman, Chemist, Tottenham.

ASSISTANT; aged 22½; disengaged June 14. Stratton, 35 High Street, Maidenhead.

HALF-TIME Situation; 9 years' experience. J., 57 Barnsdale Road, St. Peter's Park, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 25, disengaged; good extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

ASSISTANT; qualified; in or near London. Hodgson, Belle Vue Terrace, Upper Clapton.

LOCUM-TENENS; 35; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

EVENING employment required; Minor. Jones, 11 Prima Road, Kensington Gate, S.W.

AS Junior. "Nux Vom.," c/o Mr. Warrick, 50 Tillingham Street, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

AS Surgeon's or Chemist's Dispenser; well recommended. "Dispenser," 39 Cobbold Street, Ipswich.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; qualified; good references. H. Dring, Braundon Par, Wymondham.

ASSISTANT (23); disengaged; outdoors; London preferred. Day, 71 College Place, Camden Town.

SUCCESSION.—Manager; view to succession in a good business. "Chemist, 158 Holloway Road, N.

COMMERCIAL gentleman, for some years the country representative of a well-known London firm, seeks an engagement with a first-class drug or sundries house, or any position in which a large connection with Chemists and Drug stores is indispensable. Write "Qualified," Queen's Hotel, Weston-super-Mare.

FOR SALE—Continued.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—For sale, 4 elegant Dispensing Screens; 20 Nests of Druggists' Drawers with glass labels, crystal knobs; splendid Wall Case in Mahogany; 4 magnificent Druggists' Bent Counter Show Cases; Window Enclosures; a number of Carboys; only suitable for a first-class shop; to be sacrificed; also the entire Fittings of a first-class Chemist's Shop to be sold in one lot. Edwards & Pothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, four 4-gall. Carboys, 12s. each; four 8-gall. ditto, 17s. 6d. each; two 6-gall. ditto, 14s. each; 8 ft. range, 58 second-hand mahogany drawers, 90s.; 9 ft. range, 84 ditto painted mahogany, glass labels, £6 6s.; 6 ft. mahogany wall-case, nearly new, £7; 12 ft. range new pine drawers, polished mahogany, gold knobs, and crystal knobs, £6 12s.; 12 ft. range new mahogany ditto, plate-glass labels, £10; 15 dozen new gold-labelled rounds, jars, and syrup-bottles, £8 10s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FIRST-CLASS position for a good Drug Store; shop and basement, 18 Railway Approach, London Bridge. Apply to Fletcher Jones Esq., 9 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

WEST KENSINGTON (near the station).—Double-fronted shop and 10-roomed house to be let on lease; rent £75; suitable for a Chemist. Address, M., 109 Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

DISPENSARY Premises, completely fitted, newly decorated and repaired, in commanding corner position at Notting Hill, to be let or sold; excellent opening for medical man. Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. S. & H. Grant & Co., 6 Lower Notting Hill Terrace, W.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS—To be let, in Cable Street, St. George's-in-the-East, a large Block of Buildings, suitable for a warehouse or factory, about 50 ft. square, with a floor space of 17,500 superficial feet; there are manager's residence, mess-room, and foreman's residence, and about 8,000 superficial feet of land available for further buildings; rent on lease £300 per annum. Further particulars of Mr. J. C. Collier, Agency Offices, Godalming.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ASSISTANT wanted for evenings. Apply by letter to Parke, Chemist, Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.

JUNIOR; immediately. Apply, with full particulars and photo (to be returned), to F. C., 16 Woodbury Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.

QUALIFIED Assistant, also an Improver, for good-class pushing business. All particulars to A. B., c/o Wyleys (Lim.), Coventry.

WANTED, early in June, Junior Assistant for seaside; references. Apply, C. Matthews & Co., 79 Russell Street, Middlebro'-ou-Teos.

AN experienced, gentlemanly Assistant; qualified. Enclose photo and particulars to A. H. Briggs, Apothecaries' Hall, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, Qualified Assistant, outdoor, to attend to a branch. Apply to W. H. B., c/o F. D. Crossley, 14 Peel Grove, Longsight, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Assistant after Whitsuntide for a cash trade; a good business man essential. Apply W. H. Hooper, 59 High Street, Pockham, S.E.

IMMEDIATE.—Junior Assistant; Minor; outdoors; hours light. Apply, saying salary required, to Nuthall & Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Norwich.

NEW Patent Medicine.—Wanted, a man of experience in floating the above. Apply, by letter only, to "Patent Medicine," 30 Hartman Road, Holloway, N.

MANAGER for small Country Branch. Apply, with full particulars, salary, &c., to J. Jinks, Ironbridge, Shrop. Applications declined if not answered within 3 days.

WANTED Junior Assistant, with country experience, about 22, of good character; enclose carte (to be returned). Apply, with full particulars, to D. Prosser, Sneriness.

WANTED, a qualified Manager; married; to live on premises: Mixed business; prescriber and tooth extractor essential. Send reference and terms to H. B. Pare, Bolton.

QUALIFIED Assistant about 25; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, personally, or enclose photo, stating full particulars, J. W. Black, Chemist, Sydenham.

A STEADY, trustworthy Assistant, of good experience and address; qualified; indoors; one desiring a permanency preferred. Apply personally, if possible, to F. Thompson, High Street, High Barnet.

ASSISTANT or Improver; aged about 20; no Sunday duty; one evening each week; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, salary, and other particulars to S. Dean, Chemist, 320 Roman Road, Bow, E.

G. S. BALL, 1 Hammer Lane Chemist, Weston-super-Mare, requires an Assistant, qualified preferred, about June 12; applicants to please state age, height, salary, references, and if possible enclose photo.

PILL-MAKER wanted; must have had previous experience in all branches or pill manufacture in quantity, and also used to machinery. Apply to Corby, Stacey & Co., 300 High Holborn, London.

MESSRS. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond Street, London, have a vacancy for a thoroughly qualified Assistant, not under 30 years of age, for a responsible position; West-end experience indispensable.

WANTED, for July 1 or sooner, in Hamburg, a good English and French Correspondent for a Chemical Work and Wholesale Drug business. Address, 31/60, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLARE & HUNT, Scarborough, require a qualified, experienced Assistant; accustomed to best class trade; applicant will oblige by stating age, height, previous engagements, &c., and enclosing photograph.

WANTED, a qualified man in a Wholesale and Retail country business (North), with a view to Junior Partnership; references as to character and ability. 59/33, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT at once for 4 months; abstainer; about 24 years; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser, good counterman, able to take charge if required. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo, to J. Winter, Chemist, Llandudno.

WANTED, a competent Assistant, aged about 24 (indoors), for a good-class country business; must be well up in dispensing, and a good counterman; satisfactory references indispensable. Apply, Morgan & Lawley, Kidderminster.

WANTED, in about a fortnight or three weeks, a competent Assistant, not under 23, of good address and obliging manners; qualified or otherwise; abstainer preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to Mason, Chemist, Bexley Heath.

MESSRS. INMAN & CO. have a vacancy for experienced Assistant; must be good counter hand and well up in patents and sundries; store experience preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, and if possible enclosing carte, to 8 Handwick Place, Edinburgh.

WANTED, at once, active Junior, about 21, in a good-class Country business; comfortable home. Send full particulars, age, height, experience, references, salary expected, when disengaged, and enclose photo, R. Fox Smith, 35 High Street, Barton-on-Umber.

AT once.—A competent Assistant, about 24; an accurate Dispenser, of good address and obliging business habits; must write a good hand. State age, height, references, and salary required (indoors), with photo, to D. Harries, Chemist, Elgin Avenue, London, W.

IN June—Assistant (indoors) for good Country Retail and Dispensing; salary £40 per annum; good counterman, and obliging. Apply, stating age, experience, height, salary, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to John Gilling, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Saffron Walden.

FRANCE, BIARRITZ.—At once, a good English Assistant, well up in his business; in application please state age, salary required, where last employed, experience, whether qualified, and length of engagement desired. Apply by letter to London Dispensary, Place St. Eugénie 19, Biarritz.

ASSISTANT wanted at once; must be good Counterman; not under 23; preference to qualified man; permanency; hours 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.; 1 evening a week off, Sunday duty every other from 6 P.M. Personal application if possible, or full particulars, with carte, to Goodchild, Chemist, Carlisle, N.W.

COMPETENT Junior Assistant; outdoors; neat, quick dispenser; accustomed to good Retail and Dispensing business; good reference and character indispensable. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, enclose photo (if convenient), to J. Blair, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 7 St. Patrick Street, Cork.

LEEDS.—Wanted, for busy Retail, an active and obliging Assistant, not under 25; must be reliable dispenser and good counterman, able to take charge of the counter trade during the occasional absence of the principal; salary (outdoor) £100 per annum, or an arrangement could be made with a suitable man to occupy rooms in the establishment, which are at present unfurnished. Apply, with photo, and giving reference, to Reinhardt & Sons, Leeds.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

LONDON.—Genuine good-class increasing Business for sale; handsomely-fitted shop, in main thoroughfare; £1,000 required; value in stock and fittings; proprietor leaving the trade. Apply, by letter only, with London reference, T. M., 63 Southborough Road, South Hackney, N.E.

PRESCRIBING and Light Retail of more than usual profit, no patents being sold; returns £520; good corner position of Birmingham suburb; nice house, lease; with more personal attention a much larger trade can be done; price £300. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—For disposal, Light Retail Business, in thickly populated neighbourhood, Lancashire; best position in town; British and Foreign Wine licence; lease unexpired; rare opportunity; price £250. "Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IN large town near Manchester, principal thoroughfare, a Chemist's and Druggist's Business; established 30 years, post-office attached, which pays rent, rates, and clerk, can be had at valuation; a bargain if taken at once; owner going abroad. 57/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, owing to sudden death of proprietor, Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in a pleasant and attractive country district; in late owner's hands 12 years; returns £400; low rent; for value of stock and fixtures only. Apply, Mrs. Yonog, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

IMMEDIATE disposal, Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, returns £300; exceptional profits, capable of increase, mahogany fittings, and well stocked; every investigation allowed to bona-fide applicants; price £180, or offer; good opening for Dentistry. Morris, Chemist 117 Hesse Road, Hull.

FASHIONABLE health-resort; principally Dispensing; handsome shop, mahogany fittings, recess labels, &c.; season just commencing; proprietor taking partnership in larger concern, must sell; inspection and offers invited; house small; locality rapidly increasing; references given. Moxon, 13 Spring Gardens, Buxton, Derbyshire.

COUNTRY Chemist's Prescribing, Dispensing, and General Mixed Retail; returns about £700; liberal terms to a ready buyer; a well-known business, capable of great expansion; in an agricultural district; large shop; low rent; big house, garden, and warehouse. J. P., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUFFOLK.—Village Business, without opposition, for immediate sale having purchased larger; returns £650; rent and taxes, £36; large house, ½ acre garden; new fittings and good stock; changed hands once in 40 years, every investigation afforded; price £400. 24/70, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£325 OR VALUATION.—Hampshire inland health-resort; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £550, with a net profit of over £200; good house and garden; satisfactory reasons for selling; every investigation; no goodwill required. "Sailor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

VERY old-established Chemist and Druggist Business for disposal in centre of Nottingham; in one family about 20 years; within the last 4 months £80 has been spent in stock; price for all only £125, or valuation including fixtures, fittings, and stock. Particulars and to view, John Bailey, 114 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.

YORKSHIRE, West Riding; in thriving and improving district; Light Mixed Retail, returning £750; all cash, no trading whatever; splendid position for prescribing and own proprietaries; must double itself under energetic management; lease 9 years; price £325; owner leaving the trade reason for selling. "Drugs," Ralms & Co., York.

BIRMINGHAM.—General Cash Retail and Prescribing; one of the best positions in town; practically no opposition; good house; returns £10 per week, scope to double returns; price £120 for stock and fixtures; half down cash, remainder by easy instalments; full investigation allowed; satisfactory reasons for disposal. 19 Mosely Road, Birmingham.

ROCHDALE, LANCASHIRE.—To be sold, by private treaty, an old-established Business of a high-class Chemist and Druggist; best thoroughfare in town; shop capitally fitted up; excellent dwelling-house attached. For further particulars apply, W. Shephard & Co., Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., Crown Chambers, 36 Yorksire Street, Rochdale.

£450.—London Suburb; Business in same hands for the last 35 years; returns from £10 to £12 a week, full prices; one proprietary article pays rent, other good proprietaries still being advertised; 19 years' lease at £5 rent; owner having other occupation is the reason for selling. Apply, A. C., c/o Messrs. Horners & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Abgate.

CHEMIST'S TRANSFER.—A gentleman, having a very good Family Retail, returns £800, in an excellent inland health-resort, would enter into exchange negotiations with anyone desirous to move to one from manufacturing or agricultural centre, with returns about £2,000. Address, "Lithia," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY.—First-class Family and Dispensing Business; in same hands many years, owner retiring; shop handsomely fitted in good style; there is a most desirable residence, with garden, stable, &c.; returns £600; price £500 or valuation terms can be arranged. Address, in first instance, R. A., 488 Horseley Road.

HOME COUNTY.—A good class unopposed Country Business, with P. O. attached; returning £800 a year, and giving a clear profit of over £300; the shop is well fitted and heavily stocked; there is a nice house; price valuation, with small premium for goodwill. "Sussex," c/o Newbury, 1 King Edward Street, E.C.

GENUINE Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£150, or reasonable offer. —Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail; in large village (Kent); well populated round; carried on as branch 2 years; good opening for Dentistry; returns 1891 over £200, for last 6 months £125; can be considerably increased by personal attention; convenient house and garden; rent £10, no taxes; every investigation invited. W., 281 Essex Road, London, N.

LONDON, S.E. (Suburb).—Good middle-class Family Trade, with some simple Prescribing; most tastefully-fitted shop in the neighbourhood; several specialities, which have been advertised and sell well; good 7-roomed house and small garden, at low rent; the books are well kept, and open for inspection; returns £513; price £450, including lease, which is a valuable one. Address by letter, "Orthodox," c/o Crossley, Moir & Co., Advertising Agents, 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Herbalist's Business for sale, situated in a busy thoroughfare in the centre of the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne; shop well adapted to the trade, and well advertised about entire district; capital turnover for pushing man; large business in private cases; stock, fixtures, and goodwill, including treble-action beer-pumps, over 100 drawers, show-case, and window-fittings; also everything appertaining to the botanic trade; cash price £140. Address, K. W., to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 5, 6, and 7 Raven Row, London, E.

BROMYARD, HEREFORDSHIRE.

COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD HOUSE, Shop, Garden, and Premises in country market town, with goodwill and stock-in-trade of old-established Chemist's Business.

THE PROPERTY is situate in the main street, and is being offered for sale owing to the death of the late owner and occupier.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bromyard, Thursday, June 9th.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to Mr. A. S. Ailea, Solicitor, Bromyard.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

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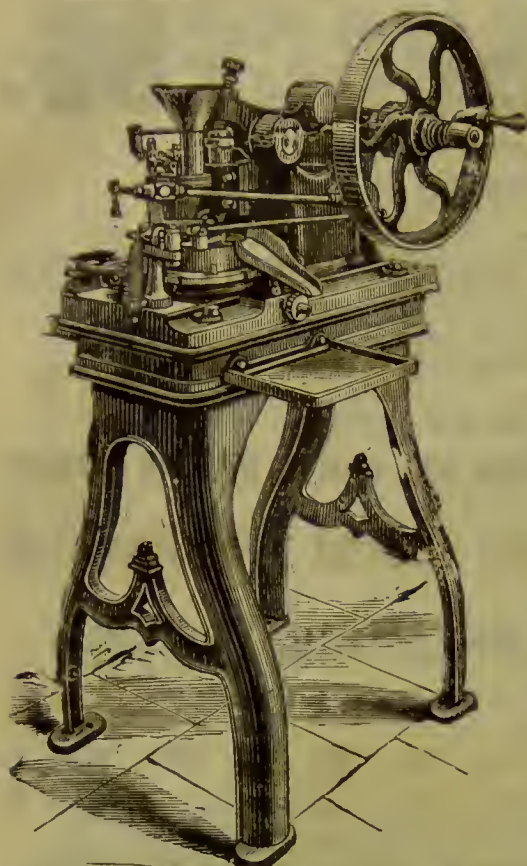
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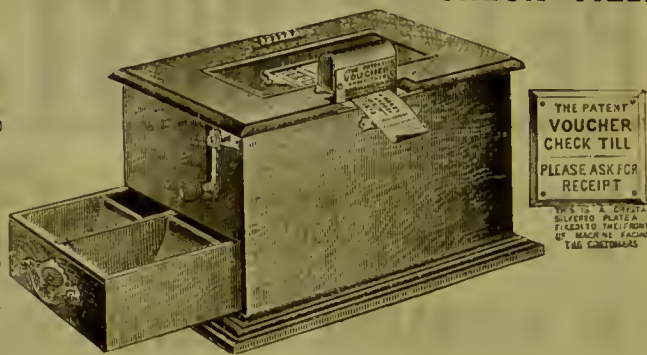
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RMS:

In 6d. Bottles (attractive label in 6 colours),
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HANDBILLS, SHOW CARDS, &c., with all orders
In Bulk, 9d. per lb.; 70/ per cwt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We can supply 6d. Bottles with special wording
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Labels in colours. Price 39/ per gross nett.

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gained the only
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MEMO FROM SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, *BERMONDSEY ST.* LONDON, May 28th, 1892.
S.E.

POULTRY AND GAME REARING.

Gentlemen,

Kindly draw your customers' attention to the fact that we now manufacture our Game Meal of three different Grades—
Fine, Medium, and Coarse.

We have also introduced a

CHICKEN MEAL,

specially for rearing Chicks from the Shell.

It is on the same successful lines as our Poultry Meal, being, like it a Cooked Food.

Write for Samples of all our articles, so much in demand just now for Rearing.

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

A “STORES” CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for “Keating’s Powder,” sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of “Keating’s Insect Powder.”

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., *March 15, 1892.*

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING’S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating’s Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating’s Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings**, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

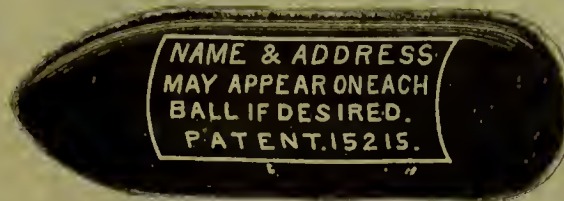
IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

Elegant Veterinary
Pharmacy.



Elegant Veterinary
Pharmacy.

FLETCHER'S PATENT.

No. 4.—**Alterative Balls**, 2/ per doz.
Per gross 20/
R Aloes Barb. .. 1½ dram
Antim. Tart. .. 1 dram
Saponis .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 22.—**Anodyne Balls**, 4/6 per doz.
R Pulv. Opii .. 1 dram 45/
Chloral. Hydrat. .. 1 dram
Ammon. Carb. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 5.—**Astringent Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Ext. Catechu .. 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Cinnamomi .. 1 dram
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 12.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Aloes Barb. .. 1½ dram 23/
Antim. Tart. .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. ½ dram
Antim. Sulph. .. 1 dram
Pulv. Resinæ .. ½ dram
" Plp. Cayenne .. 1 soruple
" Gentian. .. 1 dram
Sapo. Mollis .. 1 dram
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 23.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz
Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—**Cordial Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Pulv. Zingib. .. 3 drams 20/
" Gentian. .. 3 drams
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 7.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Aloes Barb. .. 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Digitalis .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 16.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Ext. Belladon. .. ½ dram 20/
Aloes Barb. .. 1 dram
Potass. Nit. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 17.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.
R Ext. Belladon. .. ½ dram 20/
Camphoræ .. ½ dram
Pulv. Digitalis .. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. .. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 21.—**Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)**
3/3 per doz.
R Chlorodynum .. 2 drams 33/
Ext. Belladonnæ .. ½ dram
Camphoræ .. ½ dram
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

Maidenhead.
Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Ball supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. F. SIMPSON, F.R.C.V.S.

Grantham Veterinary Infirmary.
I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time. I have found them universally efficacious, pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered bolus of our forefathers.

BEN. H. RUSSELL, F.R.C.V.S.

Stratford-on-Avon.
Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
JNO. JAS. CROWHURST, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Hertford Street, Coventry.
Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physic Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physic Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,
Veterinary Surgeons, Stourbridge.
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Aloes Barb. .. 4 drams 20/

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Aloes Barb. .. 3 drams
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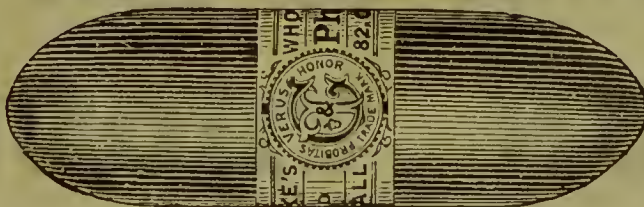
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